



**A Weekly Journal of the Chemical and Drug Trades**  
and of  
**British Pharmacists throughout the Empire,**  
ESTABLISHED 1859.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the leading Journal addressing the chemical and drug trades of the British Empire. It is adopted as an official journal by nineteen Chemists' Societies in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa and the West Indies, and its paid-in-advance circulation in Great Britain and all Countries having business relations with the British Empire is intrinsically and numerically unique.

#### Subscription Rates.

Ten shillings a year in advance, post free to any part of the world, including a copy of *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* next published. Subscriptions may begin any month. Single copy, 6d.; Summer or Winter Number, 1s.; *Diary*, 8s. 6d. Postal orders and cheques to be crossed "Martin's Bank (Limited)."

Prix de l'abonnement annuel: le journal une fois par semaine, et l'agenda une fois par an, 12-60 francs, franco.

Jährlicher Abonnementpreis: die Zeitung einmal wöchentlich, und der Notizkalender einmal im Jahre, 10 Mark, postfrei.

Precio de suscripción anual: el periódico una vez por semana, y el agenda una vez por año, 12-60 pesetas, franco.

Terms for advertising in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST can be obtained on application to the Publisher at the

**Head Office: 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

Telegrams: "Chemicus London." Telephone 852 Bank (two lines).

**Branches: ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, AUST.**

#### CONTENTS: Vol. LXXVIII., No. 12 (Series No. 1626).

[The folios in this List and in the Summary are those at the top of the pages, but references in the Text are to the Index folios at the bottom of the pages.]

	PAGE.		PAGE.
American Notes .....	43	Irish News .....	40
Australasian News .....	43	Legal Reports .....	44
Bankruptcies .....	45	Medical Gleanings .....	44
Births .....	47	<i>Col. Supp.</i>	
Books, New .....	57	Mineral Acids .....	50
Business Changes .....	47	New Companies and Com-	
Canadian News .....	41	pany News .....	46
Chemical Society .....	63	Observations and Reflec-	
Coming Events .....	<i>Col. Supp.</i>	tions .....	51
Contracts .....	49	Personalities .....	53
Corner for Students .....	35	Pharmaceutical Society—	
Correspondence .....	70	North British Branch .....	61
Deaths .....	47	Poisons and "Patents" .....	62
Deeds of Arrangement .....	45	Retrospect .....	72
Editorial Articles—		Reviews .....	57
John Attfield .....	52	Scientific Progress .....	60
Turpentine .....	55	Scottish News .....	40
Notes .....	55	South African News .....	42
English News .....	38	Trade-marks Applied For .....	63
Festivities .....	70	Trade Notes .....	58
French News .....	41	Trade Report .....	66
Gazette .....	45	Veterinary Notes .....	56
German Pharmacopœia,		Westminster Wisdom .....	49
New .....	60	Wills .....	48
India and the East .....	59	Winter Session .....	64
Information Department	50		

#### NEW FIELDS TO EXPLOIT.

THE purchasing power of the British Colonies is very great, and the business is well worth doing. British-made goods are preferred by our kith and kin in business not only in our Colonies, but everywhere else abroad. Our foreign friends also like to buy drugs, chemicals, proprietaries, perfumery, and toilet articles shipped from Great Britain. They look carefully through the

#### Colonial and Foreign Issue

of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for new ideas and new goods. That is why the Colonial Issue to be published on

#### April 29

is so important to advertisers. Have you seen the Publisher's list of places abroad where live buyers of chemists' goods are in business? If not, send for a copy to 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

## Summary of this Issue.

The more notable items only are dealt with.

#### Articles and Communications.

Mr. David Anderson, of Aberdeen, is this week's Association President (p. 64).

The G.B. Pharmaceutical Society's expenditure is severely criticised by Mr. McKellar (p. 70).

Mr. H. B. Morgan chides "Xrayser II." for his views on concentrated *v. fresh* infusions (p. 71).

This year the jubilee of the flat pill-box may be celebrated. See the 1861 note by Parrish and Baker on p. 72.

Mr. H. W. Gadd has discoursed on poison laws and noxious drugs before the Medico-Legal Society, and Dr. F. W. Tunnicliffe on "Patents" (p. 62).

The report of the monthly competition in the Students' Corner is given on p. 35, with useful notes on the difficulties met with by the competitors.

Dr. J. C. McWalter has advised Dublin chemists' assistants to peg away at their grievances. They will again have evening lectures, he thinks (p. 71).

Mr. R. C. Cowley, of Brisbane, writing in regard to the supply of the oil of *Buckhousia citriodora*, tells why the distillation of that oil has decreased in Australia (p. 71).

The London Chamber of Commerce have made recommendations for improving the present practice of administering the Income-tax Acts in the interest of traders. The chief points are printed on p. 39.

#### The Week's News.

Two Cocaine Bills are being promoted in Canada (p. 41).

The names of the members of the permanent Codex Commission are given on p. 41.

Homage has been paid to Professor Jungfleisch of the Paris School of Pharmacy by his *confrères* (p. 41).

At the annual meeting of the Chemical Society on Thursday Professor Percy Frankland was elected President (p. 63).

The law reports are a little unusual in character this week, and are chiefly from the High Courts. At Kilmarnock a conviction has been obtained under the Pharmacy Act, 1868 (p. 44).

Mrs. White has been elected President of the Portsmouth Ladies' Committee for the B.P.C. meeting in July, Mrs. Postlethwaite Vice-President, and Miss Elsie Hooper Secretary (p. 59).

Dr. John Attfield, F.R.S., died of bronchitis at Watford last Saturday, and was cremated at Golder's Green on Wednesday (p. 47). A lengthy appreciation of his career as a chemist, a teacher, an author, and as the Editor of the *British Pharmacopœia* begins on p. 52.

At the Edinburgh meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society last week ointments bulked largely, the Board reporting upon the official preparations for the B.P. Committee, and Dr. Hallaway telling how to assay ung. hyd. iod. (p. 61).

The Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association has declined to adopt a proposal that the Association should endorse fully the curriculum scheme. The proceedings are reported on p. 65. Other curriculum resolutions are given in the same section.

#### Official Intelligence.

London is to have three bank-holidays in June—Whit Monday, Coronation day, and the day after (p. 49).

An Order in Council in regard to the retailing and labelling of mineral acids was agreed to by the King in Council on Wednesday. See p. 50.

The Board of Customs and Excise has issued general orders regarding "regular apprenticeship" and duration of sureties or bonds for concessions (p. 56).

#### Trade and Market Matters.

Our Marseilles correspondent gives further information in regard to the olive-oil market at that centre (p. 69).

The turpentine market has shown considerable excitement, prices having risen at a record-breaking rate (p. 55).

The chief market alterations include an advance in sandalwood-oil, vanillin, isinglass, and turpentine. Japanese refined camphor, copper sulphate, and clove-oil are firmer. Quicksilver in second-hands is lower (p. 66).

## CORNER FOR STUDENTS.

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

All communications for this section should be addressed thus: "Corner for Students, 'The Chemist and Druggist,' 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C."

### QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture will comprise acids and inorganic bases occurring in the British Pharmacopœia, and is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, March 28, and the samples will be posted on the following day.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, April 8. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

The analysis announced above forms the concluding exercise in the analytical tournament for the current winter session. The usual monthly first and second prizes in this series of analyses will be awarded only to apprentices or assistants who are preparing for the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or of Ireland, which fact *must be attested on their reports*.

### Report on March Analytical Exercise.

The powder distributed to students on February 22 consisted of equal parts by weight of zinc sulphide, hydrous calcium sulphate, and sodium oxalate. The calculated composition of such a mixture is:

Zn	...	...	...	...	22.4
Ca	...	...	...	...	7.7
Na	...	...	...	...	11.5
S	...	...	...	...	10.9
SO <sub>4</sub>	...	...	...	...	18.6
C <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	...	...	...	...	21.9
H <sub>2</sub> O	...	...	...	...	7.0

100.0

The powder also contained, as impurities, a distinct trace of ammonium, a slight trace of magnesium, and a barely recognisable trace of a chloride.

Samples of the powder were distributed to fifty-seven students, and thirty-three reports were sent in for examination. The failures in the detection of the several constituents of the powder were:—(a) Metallic radicals: zinc, 6; calcium, 12; sodium, 2; (b) Acid radicals: hydro-sulphuric, 4; sulphuric, 3; oxalic, 13. Thirteen students failed to note the evolution of water when the powder was heated in a dry test-tube, and twenty-one missed the rather distinct trace of an ammonium compound.

This exercise provided a good illustration of the complication introduced into an analysis by the presence of an oxalate along with a metal of the barium group. Several students who had applied preliminary tests, began the systematic examination for metallic radicals knowing that an oxalate was present and were able to deal effectively with the difficulty, whereas others, in absence of this knowledge, fell into confusion in handling the precipitate produced on adding ammonium chloride and excess of ammonia to the original solution in hydrochloric acid. At this particular stage the analysis demanded on this occasion specially careful treatment, as there were several ways in which errors might creep in. We shall deal with these matters here at some length.

As the powder dissolved completely, with evolution of hydrogen sulphide, when it was gently heated with dilute hydrochloric acid, and as no precipitate separated when the resulting solution was cooled, it was tolerably certain that metallic radicals of the silver, copper, and arsenium

groups were absent. The solution, after this point, was treated differently by three distinct groups of students:

1. Without boiling out the hydrogen sulphide (whether this was present from the decomposition of the original zinc sulphide, or from its addition as a reagent, or from both sources) some students added ammonium chloride and then excess of ammonia. A precipitate resulted which consisted of a mixture of zinc sulphide and calcium oxalate. This mixture was usually regarded as an iron-group precipitate, and was examined in the routine manner for iron, chromium, and aluminium, the presence of the latter being, as a rule, reported, although the behaviour of the precipitate did not in the least resemble that of aluminium hydroxide.

2. Others adopted the precaution of boiling out the hydrogen sulphide before adding ammonium chloride and ammonia. They also obtained a precipitate, which, however, consisted of calcium oxalate only. This precipitate was reported in some cases as aluminium hydroxide, but one or two students recognised that it was not this substance, although they failed to ascertain its real nature.

3. The third group of students (including several of those who recognised the presence of the oxalate) evaporated the original hydrochloric-acid solution to dryness after adding some nitric acid to it, ignited the residue to destroy the oxalate, dissolved the ignited mass in hot dilute hydrochloric acid, and examined the resulting solution for metals of the iron group. The majority found that after this treatment, and on neutralising the solution with ammonia, no precipitate was produced which suggested the presence of the iron group, although one or two obtained a slight precipitate, but did not correctly ascertain its composition. Any precipitate obtained at this stage consisted of calcium sulphate only. The formation of calcium sulphate, or of strontium sulphate, when the iron group is being sought for, is a possibility that has occasionally been realised in the exercises set in connection with this column, and has been commented upon more than once recently. It may occur when the sulphuric-acid radical is present in a mixture along with calcium or strontium, both calcium sulphate and strontium sulphate being much less soluble in ammoniacal solution than in hydrochloric-acid solution.

Of the three above-mentioned modes of procedure, the last was necessitated in the present instance by the composition of the powder, and it is the one which should always be employed in cases of doubt with regard to the presence of organic-acid radicals. Indeed, it is the only method to adopt when the nature of a substance has not been pretty fully ascertained by preliminary tests. It is not very often, however, that this part of an analysis is so beset with pitfalls as it was in the present instance.

Although water extracted from the powder a moderate quantity of sodium sulphate, a large number of correspondents summarily dismissed the mixture as "insoluble in water." While the solubility or partial solubility of a substance in water may frequently be a matter of comparatively little importance, analytically, this most inaccurate style of representation of the facts, in the case of a powder partially soluble in water, is to be avoided because of the erroneous conclusions to which it is liable to lead, and to which it often does lead. An obvious step is to conclude that, since the powder is insoluble in water, therefore all salts soluble in water are absent, although it is true that no one has stated the matter exactly in this way with regard to the present exercise. But the misconception underlying the statement that because a mixture does not dissolve entirely in water, therefore it is "insoluble in water," makes its appearance in the much more pernicious form that, for example, because a sulphide precipitate in the zinc group does not dissolve in acetic acid (to an extent appreciable to the eye at least, no chemical test being applied), therefore manganous sulphide is absent from the precipitate. This type of unproved conclusion is of the commonest occurrence, and is, perhaps, the outcome of unchecked inaccuracy of description regarding the question of partial solubility *versus* insolubility in water referred to above.

### PRIZES.

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to:

W. J. GIBSON, 71 Doncaster Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The Second Prize has been awarded to:

ANDREW C. GADDES, 22 Holme Avenue, Walkerville, Newcastle-on-Tyne.



**First Prize.**—Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half-a-guinea may be taken as a first prize.

**Second Prize.**—Any scientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as a second prize.

The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher naming the book or books they select.

#### MARKS AWARDED FOR ANALYSES.

##### 1. Correspondents who are unqualified:

W. J. Gibson (1st prize)	97	H. P. Crossin	...	70
A. C. Gaddes (2nd prize)	96	Estudiante	...	68
Sunshine	95	Casa	...	66
Rare Chemical	94	Smoke	...	62
Bradford	92	Duty	...	61
Lambo	91	Phoca	...	61
The Pup	90	Archie	...	60
Acetio	89	Rex	...	57
L'élève	89	Prunus	...	56
Despair	88	Beginner	...	49
Oxygen	82	Bunsen	...	49
Perseverando Vincas	81	Test-tube	...	49
Prosum	77	Polonium	...	44
Nazaam	73	Vol	...	29
Rego	71			

##### 2. Correspondents who are qualified, or who have not indicated that they are unqualified:

Beaker	53	Nitrax	...	64
Naoto	54	Spirogyra	...	99

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**SUNSHINE.**—We were not able to detect any trace of sulphide in the solution obtained by prolonged boiling of the powder with a concentrated solution of sodium carbonate, and filtration.

**RARE CHEMICAL.**—When the filtrate from the barium group was evaporated to dryness and ignited, prior to testing for magnesium, a considerable amount of residue was left which consisted almost entirely of sodium sulphate. Had you dealt with the filtrate in this way, it is unlikely that you would have concluded that sodium was present as a trace only.

**BRADFORD.**—The portion of a powder intended for examination for metallic radicals should not be ignited, with a view to destroying organic matter, prior to the removal of the radicals precipitable as sulphides by hydrogen sulphide in hydrochloric-acid solution. Volatile substances, such as mercurous and mercuric chlorides or arsenious oxide, may be driven away by such treatment and altogether overlooked. The correct procedure is to evaporate the hydrogen-sulphide filtrate to dryness, and to ignite the residue before passing on to the iron group.

**LAMBO.**—The vapour with pungent smell, evolved when the powder was heated with concentrated sulphuric acid, was no doubt mainly due to the sulphuric acid. Are you sure that the iodine solution, used as a test for a sulphide, did not contain the traces of sulphuric acid which yielded a precipitate of barium sulphate on addition to a solution which already contained barium chloride?

**THE PUP.**—When heating a powder in a test-tube as a preliminary test, it is well to close the mouth of the tube lightly with the thumb to confine water-vapour, etc., and a narrow tube should be used. All the water-vapour given off from a small quantity of a powder may escape uncondensed from the open mouth of a wide tube if the proportion evolved be small. In the present instance your failure to detect the evolution of water and ammonia in this test may have been due to want of sufficient caution with respect to this matter.

**ACETIC.**—You write repeatedly "aquos" (instead of "aqueous") solution.

**L'ÉLÈVE.**—The precipitates which you took for aluminium hydroxide and aluminium phosphate were most probably calcium sulphate and calcium phosphate respectively. See the general remarks above.

**OXYGEN.**—The precipitate you supposed to indicate the presence of a phosphate was most likely molybdic anhydride, which, however, has only a very pale yellow colour. You have been misled in your testing for an acetate, as none was present. See the general remarks regarding the precipitates obtainable on adding ammonia to the acid solution in which hydrogen sulphide had failed to produce a precipitate.

**PERSEVERANDO VINCAS.**—The fact that a sulphide precipitate does not dissolve completely in acetic acid does not prove that it may not have contained some manganous sulphide. We are at a loss to understand how you were led to conclude that an arsenate was present. See the last sentence of the reply immediately preceding.

**PROSUM.**—Your report on the testing of the sodium-carbonate extract for acid radicals contains internal evidence that all the reactions described therein were not actually observed. Thus the acidified solution which, when you were

testing for a chloride with silver nitrate, only gave a "slight precipitate" (presumably white, as you concluded that a chloride was present), obligingly blackened a silver coin and gave off hydrogen sulphide when you were testing for a sulphide—and this in spite of the fact that the sodium-carbonate extract did not contain any sulphide.

**NAZAAM.**—The powder was partly soluble, not insoluble, in water. We could not get any indication of the presence of a borate. Your analysis would have been much more satisfactory had it included preliminary tests.

**REGO.**—Having found that the precipitate produced on adding ammonium chloride and ammonia did not contain iron, aluminium, or chromium, you should have made some attempt to ascertain its real nature.

**H. P. CROSSIN.**—The precipitate you supposed to indicate the presence of cerium probably consisted entirely of calcium oxalate.

**ESTUDIENTE.**—Your report is very incomplete, and is so condensed in some places as to be incomprehensible. Nevertheless your conclusions, so far as they go, are tolerably accurate.

**CASA.**—Unfortunately, you overlooked the fact that oxalates (as well as borates, fluorides, and phosphates) might be precipitated by ammonia in the iron group, and this seriously affected your careful analysis.

**SMOKE.**—The fact that the red flame-coloration was "elusive" should have led you to suspect the presence of calcium rather than that of strontium. The strontium flame is very persistent.

**DUTY.**—You carried out a fairly systematic series of preliminary tests, but failed to note a number of things that might have been observed. Give closer attention to the changes observable during this useful part of an analysis.

**PHOCA.**—The difficulty you experienced in dissolving the powder in hydrochloric acid, and the black residue which you mention, suggest dirty test-tubes: so, also, do some other reactions which you report. Give this matter careful attention if you desire to excel, or even to progress, in analysis.

**ARCHIE.**—We tried the tests for manganese which you describe, but could not get the faintest indication of its presence.

**PRUNUS.**—Your report as to the presence of a ferricyanide was so definite and so surprising that we made special tests in imitation of yours, but we failed to obtain the results you describe. We fear this is another case of insufficiently cleansed test-tubes.

**BEGINNER, BUNSEN, and TEST-TUBE.**—We regret that we cannot form any idea as to how you succeeded in adding the various group reagents down to sodium phosphate to the hydrochloric-acid solution of the powder without obtaining any precipitates. Where the zinc and the calcium disappeared to is inexplicable.

**POLONIUM.**—Why you first dissolved the powder in hydrochloric acid and then boiled the solution with sodium carbonate in order to prepare a solution to be tested for acid radicals is not clear; but that you should test the prepared solution by means of silver nitrate, and find it to contain a chloride, shows that you had forgotten having added the hydrochloric acid.

**VOL.**—We note the circumstances under which your report was written. You will find it profitable to prepare a mixture similar to this month's exercise and to practise on it until you have fully mastered the significance of its reactions throughout the analysis.

**BEAKER.**—Although you failed to find any metallic radicals in the aqueous extract from the powder, it contained sodium sulphate in considerable quantity. You do not appear to have applied any test for manganese.

#### THE ANALYTICAL TOURNAMENT.

As was almost to be expected, the fifth exercise of the current tournament series has not altered the relative positions, as printed last month, of the names nearest the top in the list of aggregate marks, and apart from the occurrence of some unlikely disaster, it would appear as if the end could be tolerably plainly foreseen. Nevertheless we look for the best efforts of every competitor in the final exercise announced above. The six highest scores at present are:

Spirogyra	...	458	Despair	...	376
Sunshine	...	446	Naoto	...	365
Rego	...	403	Perseverando Vincas	...	365

**POISON SCHEDULE AND DISCOUNT CIRCLE.**—We have prepared a card (5½×3½ in.), with eyelet for hanging up in Pharmacy or Store, showing the Poison Schedule, Part I. and Part II., on the front, and the Discount Circle which appeared in the Winter Issue (p. 153) on the back. Our publisher is selling the card at 2d. a copy, post free in the United Kingdom.

## ENGLISH AND WELSH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

### Brevities.

A verdict of "Suicide" was returned at the inquest held at Brighton on March 22 on Harold Green Johnson, chemist and druggist, Derby.

The application made at Hull by the East Riding County Council for an order to sell 400 lb. of saccharin in possession of the police was refused (*C. & D.*, March 18, p. 397).

Plans of additions to the works of Messrs. Howards & Sons, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Uphall Road, Ilford, London, E., have been passed by the local Urban Council.

The Durham City Council on March 15 decided that samples of disinfectants supplied by contractors should be tested periodically to see if they complied with the required standards.

Mr. A. W. Henderson, chemist and druggist, of Polard's Stores, Bedford, and late of Rosemount Viaduct, Aberdeen, has been appointed manager to Messrs. J. E. Butler, Son & Co., chemists, Leicester.

The annual dinner of the Chemists' Assistants' Association, which is to be held at the Café Monico, Piccadilly, London, W., on March 30, will be attended by Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, M.P. (See "Coming Events" section.)

What the "Daily Mirror" calls a "wide revival of the old-fashioned form of treatment" with leeches is alleged by that journal to be in progress. As a matter of fact the sale of leeches has been on the downward grade for many years.

The application-forms and conditions for the Fairchild Scholarship and Prizes for 1911 are now ready for intending candidates. The last date for making application is June 1. Mr. A. E. Holden, Albert Chambers, 64 and 65 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C., is Secretary to the Committee of Trustees, to whom application for the forms should be made.

At a motor smash at Eastbourne early in the morning of March 18, Mr. H. Armstrong Brown, chemist and druggist, of Messrs. Gibbs & Son, Terminus Road, was the first to go to the aid of the injured passengers. An army tutor named Squires was found to be dead when he was carried into the light of Messrs. Gibbs's pharmacy on the opposite side of the road.

At the last meeting of the Sheffield Board of Guardians the question of the salary of Mr. H. Antcliffe, dispenser to the Union, came up again. A recommendation that his salary be increased from 250l. to 260l. a year was sent to the Local Government Board, who declined to sanction it, but the Guardians insisted, and as a result of their action the Local Government Board have now consented to the recommendation.

The papers for the referendum of the members of the British Dental Association regarding the proposed Dental Bill have been sent out (*C. & D.*, March 11, p. 357). It is expected that the result will be announced at the next meeting of the representative Board on April 8. The membership of the Association is about 2,000, which is stated to be 66 per cent. of all "the registered licentiates and graduates of the United Kingdom." There are 5,037 dentists on the Dentists Register.

The Bromley (Kent) Town Council on March 14 refused an application for a poison-licence from Mr. Alfred J. Bartlett, 97 Beckenham Lane, Bromley. Mr. H. D. Kelf, Ph.C., who wrote opposing the application as an existing vendor of poisonous substances immediately opposite applicant's premises, stated that he had always stocked and sold all poisonous substances in question. Alderman James remarked that the General Purposes Committee were dealing with applications in a strictly judicial spirit.

### Small-pox in London.

Dr. L. Thomas, medical officer of health for Stepney, reporting upon the epidemic of small-pox in his district, states that seven children under eight years of age were attacked, of whom two were said to have been vaccinated. These two had the disease in a very mild form, and hardly

seemed deranged in health. Of the other five, who had not been vaccinated, four died. Of 14 cases between eight and thirty years of age, three had never been vaccinated and eleven vaccinated in infancy; none re-vaccinated. Of 13 cases between thirty and sixty years of age, all had been vaccinated in infancy; none re-vaccinated. Two have since died. Two of the three patients over sixty years of age have died, making a total of 8 deaths up to March 8. All had been vaccinated in infancy, but none re-vaccinated.

### Masonic.

Mr. H. S. Pearmund, Ph.C., has been appointed Senior Warden and Mr. A. E. Hobbs, Ph.C., D.C. of the Holmesdale Lodge of Freemasons, Tunbridge Wells, of which Mr. Hobbs is a Past Master.

Master J. H. Davies, son of the late Mr. John Davies (Davies Bros., chemists), 75 Oxford Street, Swansea, P.M. Caradoc Lodge No. 1573, is a candidate at the forthcoming April election for the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys. W. Bro. Henry J. Dalgleish, 91 Walworth Road, London, S.E., will gladly receive votes.

### Analysts' Affairs.

Mr. Ernest M. Hawkins, F.I.C., has been appointed additional public analyst by the Margate Town Council.

Mr. W. Lincolne Sutton, F.I.C., has been appointed analyst under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act by the Norfolk County Council in succession to Mr. Francis Sutton, F.I.C., who has resigned.

At Berwick-on-Tweed last quarter samples of cream of tartar, tartaric acid, and glycerin were taken for analysis. One sample of tartaric acid was reported to contain 1.8 per cent. of mineral matter, an amount stated by the analyst to be excessive. All the other samples were genuine.

### Off-licences.

At the Blackheath Brewster Sessions on March 14, the application of Mr. A. Goldthorpe, chemist and druggist, 10 Powis Street, Woolwich, London, S.E., for an off wine licence was refused.

At the Nantwich adjourned Brewster Sessions, Mr. John Vaughan, chemist and druggist, Audlem, applied for a licence to sell beer in bottles in small quantities. He stated that for thirty-four years he had held a dealer's licence. The application was refused.

### Midland Notes.

On the advice of the Medical Officer of a Midland work house, a female inmate has just been supplied with what she called an "abominable belt."

The Medical Officer of Bromsgrove Union receives 50l. per annum and has to supply drugs. He is now asking for 70l. without drugs, or else he will resign.

There was quite a scientific bench in Birmingham Police Court No. 2 on Friday—viz., Sir Thomas Barclay, Professor P. F. Frankland, and Mr. Arthur Brampton.

One of the turns at the Birmingham Empire Theatre as announced by poster, is "Roots, Rash Chemists." The entertainment itself is a rather crude burlesque of pharmacy.

Professor Atfield at one time was not infrequently in Birmingham giving expert evidence. The most important was in the case where diluted acetic acid was being sold for white wine vinegar, when the authorities won.

### Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

The Hospital Sub-Committee of the Cardiff Town Council Health Committee have received from the Town Clerk a report on the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, and regulations, in the course of which he says, with reference to the letter from the Pharmaceutical Society calling attention on the part of the Council to certain breaches of the Privy Council regulations, that the attention of the committee is directed to Regulation 8, which provides that a licence may be revoked or suspended for such time as the local authority think fit if they are satisfied that the licensee has failed to comply with the requirements or the regulations of the Poisons Act, or that the licensee is not a



person to be entrusted with the sale of poisons. The Health Committee has accordingly resolved that in future breaches shall be dealt with under Regulation 8.

#### Income-tax Anomalies.

A sub-committee of the Commercial Law Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce was appointed a year ago to collect information regarding the administration of the Income-tax Acts with a view to procuring amendments in the present practice. The matter arose originally from a discussion regarding the increasing practice of surveyors of taxes requiring the production of balance-sheets in addition to statements of income and expenditure or profit and loss. The committee have issued a report this week which makes the following recommendations:

(1) That the production of balance-sheets should not be insisted on by surveyors of taxes, and that taxpayers who object to produce such balance-sheets should not be refused the statutory allowance for depreciation or placed under other disadvantages, provided that the ordinary profit and loss account has been certified by a professional accountant.

(2) That depreciation should be allowed on (among other things) buildings, and on furniture, fixtures, and fittings.

(3) That the following items appearing in the profit and loss account should be allowed as charges against profits for income-tax purposes: Gifts or gratuities in the nature of payments for services rendered; accidental losses not covered by insurance; cost of removal of business from one place to another; and preliminary expenses of joint-stock companies.

(4) That single-premium life-assurance payments should be allowed as a deduction up to one-sixth of a taxpayer's total income, in the same way as when the premiums are payable by annual instalments.

(5) That the rates for depreciation on plant and machinery should not be left to the discretion of the surveyors of taxes, but that the General Commissioners should exercise their discretionary powers in fixing such rates.

(6) That the apportionment of one-third of rent, rates, etc., to the personal account of a proprietor when he resides on the business premises should be modified when it operates unfairly.

(7) That accounts certified by chartered or incorporated accountants be accepted by surveyors as correct in detail, but that it should be open to surveyors to raise questions of principle.

(8) That taxpayers should have the right to rectify any error in returns or in accounts submitted at any time within one year of the end of the year of assessment, and to obtain repayment of income-tax which may consequently have been overpaid.

(9) That at the hearing of appeals before the Special or the General Commissioners the surveyor and assessor should be required to retire at the same time as the appellant, and that the clerk to the Commissioners should be fully qualified to give advice on all points of income-tax law.

(10) That the official forms should clearly indicate that it is at the option of the taxpayer to send his income-tax return to an Inland Revenue official instead of to the local assessor, and that in such case the figures should not come under the observation of the assessor.

#### A Bankrupt Stock.

A sale by auction of the bankruptcy stock of Mr. J. E. Wheeler, trading as "The Chemists' Co-operative Wholesale," was held on the premises, 5 and 7 Laburnum Street, Kingsland Road, N.E., by B. Norman & Son on March 17. The amount realised by the sale was less than 200*l.*, and included a Bracher's patent mixing-machine, which went for 40*s.*, a No. 5 "Automatic" emulsion-making machine realised 54*s.*, a No. 10 ditto 96*s.*, and a Pindar's piping-press 14*s.* The bottle stock sold for about 50*l.*, some of the more important items being as follows:

Thirty-four gross (offered in five lots) 1-oz. vials, 54*s.*; 38 gross (offered in six lots) 1-oz. vials, 56*s.*; two gross Damar's Pansy feeding-bottles, 13*s.*; two gross Damar's Perfection feeders, 10*s.*; 11½ gross 1½-oz. Mexicans, 25*s.*; 14 gross ½-oz. cannons, 21*s.*; 16 doz. 60-oz. w.m. bottles, 10*s.*; 21 doz. 6-oz. lime-creams, 9*s.*; eight gross 3-oz. lime-creams, 20*s.*

Among the dry drugs one dozen 9½-lb. tins of pil. rhei co. sold at 50*s.*, and three ditto lots at 3*l.*, 2*l.* 15*s.*, and 3*l.* respectively. There were many small lots of crude drugs which found buyers at low prices, and among the scheduled poisons, which were offered indiscriminately, were "tinct. stramonii, B.P., 17 oz.; tinct. digitalis aq., 38 oz.; tinct. nucis vomice aq., 55 oz.; tinct. opii aq., 75 oz. This lot of poisons, enough to kill 150 persons, went for 13*s.*—the first bidder, who offered 1*s.*, remarking, "I don't know what it is"! The audience consisted mostly of

second-hand dealers of the cloth-cap and muffler type, who in some instances seemed to rue their bargains, having a precarious outlet for such goods.

#### From Various Courts.

The inquest on a Hanley potter's gilder named David Bettany (50), who died from blood-poisoning, was adjourned for an analysis of some "Sloan's liniment" with which deceased had rubbed an injured ankle.

At Lymm on March 18, a sixteen-year-old boy, named Fred Jennings, was remanded on a charge of attempting to murder his sister by placing carbolic acid in her tea. Reading about the coffee-poisoning case is the youth's explanation of his action.

At the Aberavon Police Court, William Spencer Fulllove was committed for trial on a charge of embezzling the moneys of his employer, Mr. Templar E. Malins, chemist and druggist. Accused was manager of the dental branches of Mr. Malins at Aberavon and Swansea. Bail was allowed in the sum of 50*l.*

At the Tower Bridge Police Court on March 18, Sydney Long (29) was bound over on a charge of stealing Miol, compound syrup of hypophosphites, and lavender-water, value 20*s.*, from his employers, Messrs. Manners & Hopkinson, wholesale druggists. The Magistrate said it was with great reluctance that he yielded to the suggestion of Mr. W. F. Manners that accused be bound over.

At Accrington on March 14, a coroner's jury found that Mary Pilling (41) died from some irritant form of poisoning, probably ptomaine-poisoning. Deceased's husband, a Manchester yarn agent, had been remanded on bail on suspicion of having poisoned his wife. The county analyst reported that there was no trace of antimony or arsenic in the stomach-contents. On March 22 the husband was discharged.

At Lichfield on March 21 the charge against Private Samuel Wall of breaking into the pharmacy of Mr. W. Charrington, chemist and druggist, Market Place, Lichfield, on March 15, and stealing goods value 6*d.*, was reduced to one of larceny, and a fine of 5*s.*, with 23*s.* 6*d.* costs, was imposed, or, alternatively, a month's imprisonment. Defendant pushed his fist through a pane of glass and abstracted some soap.

In the Marylebone County Court on March 17, before Sir W. Lucius Selfe, Ivor Morris Rosenbaum, commercial traveller, of Christchurch Avenue, Brondesbury, sued the Nuvite Co., of Norwich, for 64*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* and a certain amount in lieu of shares in the company. After hearing evidence and counsel, his Honour gave judgment for 2*l.* 3*s.*, with a declaration that the plaintiff was entitled to sixty fully-paid Preference shares in the defendant company.

At the inquiry held by the Hackney Coroner (Dr. W. Wynn Westcott) on March 13 into the death of Ivy Dorothy Leech, aged two, who died from jaundice, the mother stated that she went to a "doctor" for an ordinary cooling-powder. In reply to the Coroner, witness said she thought a chemist and a doctor were the same. The mother gave the child two powders, one obtained from Mr. W. Hill, chemist, 147 Well Street, Hackney, N.E., and the other from Mr. J. A. Clark, chemist, The Broadway, London Fields, E. The Coroner said the case exemplified the risks run by people going to chemists and treating them as cure-alls. People in poor circumstances prefer to spend a penny on a powder rather than half a crown on a doctor, but they should remember that they could go to the parish doctor and get attention for nothing. A verdict of "Death from natural causes" was returned.

#### Poisoning Fatalities.

Four deaths from poisoning have been reported since our last issue. *Laudanum*.—"Death from an overdose of laudanum" was the verdict found by a coroner's jury in regard to the death of Arthur Newbold (55), insurance broker, Harborne, Birmingham. At Crook, Joseph Curry, joiner, poisoned himself with this drug. *Prussic Acid* was the agent used for self-destruction by William Davidson, rate collector to the Newburn Urban District Council. *Kind Not Stated*.—At Wincobank, near Sheffield, Ellen Field (27), the wife of a file works manager, committed suicide by taking poison.

## IRISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

### Drug and Medical Appliances Contracts.

The following additional tenders have been accepted by Boards of Guardians for the supply of medicines and surgical appliances for the ensuing year :

	Medicines	Surgical Appliances
Athy ...	Boileau & Boyd, 35%	Clarke & Co. (Belfast), 37½%
Ballinrobe ...	Boileau & Boyd, 38½%	Adamson & Co. (Ballyna), 38%
Ballycastle ...	J. Clarke & Co. (Belfast), 33½%	Connor & Son (Newry), 38½%
Balrothery ...	Boileau & Boyd, 37½%	Same contractors
Baltinglass ...	Boileau & Boyd, 33½%	Connor & Son, 39½%
Bawnboy ...	Sumner & Co. (L'pool) 30%	Connor & Son, 38½%
Belfast ...	J. Clarke & Co. (Belfast), 35%	Sumner & Co., 40%
Borrisokane ...	Sumner & Co., 36%	Clarke & Co. (Dublin), 36½%
Callan ...	Boileau & Boyd, 33½%	Same contractors, 36½%
Carrickmacross	Boileau & Boyd, 33½%	Connor & Son, 38½%
Carrick-on-Shannon	Boileau & Boyd, 33½%	Connor & Son, 38½%
Cashel ...	Boileau & Boyd, 33½%	Same contractors, 36½%
Castleblaney ...	Boileau & Boyd, 33½%	Connor & Son, 39%
Castlereagh ...	Boileau & Boyd, 33½%	Adamson & Co., 40%
Cavan ...	Boileau & Boyd, 35½%	Connor & Son, 38½%
Cork ...	Cork Chemical and Drug Co.	Same contractors
Corrofin ...	Clarke & Co. (Dublin), 22½%	Fannin & Co. (Dublin), 35%
Drogheda ...	Boileau & Boyd, 36½%	Connor & Son, 40%
Dundalk ...	Boileau & Boyd, 36½%	Connor & Son, 40½%
Enniskillen ...	Boileau & Boyd, 35½%	Connor & Son, 40½%
Ennistymon ...	—	Clarke & Co. (Dublin), 27½%
Galway ...	Boileau & Boyd, 37½%	Fannin & Co., 37%
Granard ...	Boileau & Boyd, 33½%	Connor & Son, 36½%
Kilmaethomas	Clarke & Co. (Dublin), 26½%	Same contractors, 35%
Kilrush ...	Boileau & Boyd, 33½%	Same contractors, 36½%
Kinsale ...	Boileau & Boyd, 33½%	—
Larne ...	Boileau & Boyd, 34½%	Same contractors, 36½%
Macroom ...	Cork Chemical and Drug Co., 26½%	Same contractors, 38½%
Mitcheltown ...	Boileau & Boyd	Same contractors
New Ross ...	Boileau & Boyd, 35%	Clarke & Co. (Dublin), 37½%
Rathdown ...	Boileau & Boyd, 38½%	Fannin & Co. (Dublin), 38%
Tobereurry ...	H. Boyers, 33½%	Adamson & Co., 29%
Tullamore ...	Boileau & Boyd, 35%	Clarke & Co. (Dublin), 37½%
Waterford ...	Boileau & Boyd, 36½%	Clarke & Co. (Dublin), 37½%

### Presentation.

At the rooms of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, Waring Street, Belfast, on March 16, Mr. W. J. Busby was presented with an address and a clock on the occasion of the completion of twenty-five years' service with Messrs. W. Dobbin & Co., Ltd., wholesale druggists, North Street, of which he is now manager. Among those present were Messrs. Wm. Dobbin, M.P.S.I., W. J. Rankin (Hon. Secretary, Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland), John Frackelton, Jas. Dobbin, L.P.S.I., Hugh Beck, George Donald, J. W. Gilmour, John Ekin, Alex. Gamble (Messrs. Shaw & Jamison), Hugh Graham, James Allen, C. F. Weir, L.P.S.I., George W. Hawthorne, S. J. Bryans, R. H. Taylor, Francis E. Lee, James Allen, R. Stevenson, J. Rainey, J. Bell, J. McAlister, and W. Wallace. Mr. W. J. Dobbin



MR. W. J. BUSBY.

was voted to the chair, and after the address had been read by Mr. Hugh Graham, Mrs. Dobbin handed over the presents, Mrs. Busby receiving a bracelet. Mr. Busby in his reply pointed out that they were that evening also celebrating the silver jubilee of the incorporation of the company. Mr. Dobbin, Mr. Graham, Mr. C. Weir, Mr. J. Allen, Mr. R. Stevenson, Mr. Taylor, Mr. John Ekin, Mr. G. W. Hawthorne, Mr. F. E. Lee, Mr. S. J. Bryans, Mr. R. H. Taylor, and Mr. Bell also spoke. Musical items were contributed during the evening by Miss Cooper, Miss Meharry, Mr. R. S. Osborne and others.

### Brevities.

Mr. William Hayes, Ph.C. (Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson, Ltd.), has been elected a director of Messrs. Parkes & Son, Ltd., Dublin.

Dr. Walter J. Healy, Ph.C., has resigned the Presidency of the Irish Chemists' Assistants' Association, owing to the pressure of his medical practice.

The Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland have approved of the appointment of Mr. James Guiler, Ph.C., as examiner in practical pharmacy for the Licence examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

## SCOTTISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

### Edinburgh.

A local chemist offers, by means of a window-showcard, "to telephone for your doctor, free of charge, at any hour of the day or night." The card also states that bottles for prescriptions are not charged for.

At a meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, held on March 20, Dr. J. A. Gunn read a paper on the pharmacological action of harmine, an alkaloid from the seeds of *Peganum Harmala*, describing it as being very similar to harmaline, another alkaloid found in the seeds.

Another reason for the poor state of business this winter, besides the healthy condition of the lieges, may be found in the large numbers who are emigrating; but in many quarters reckless competition is most to blame. An article which is value for sixpence is reduced by a competitor to fourpence; then someone else promptly discovers that 3½d. is a very proper price.

Boots, Cash Chemists, are now giving prominence in their advertisements to the description "Inman's Stores," and the last line of the advertisement is "Boots' Pure Drug Company, Proprietors. Jesse Boot, Managing Director." Messrs. Gibson & Co. now advertise almost as much as Boots do, and several chemists daily insert a small paragraph in a local newspaper, which for some time has offered facilities by heading a small column "Drugs and Medicines."

### Glasgow.

The Spectacle-makers' Company advertised in the "Glasgow Herald" last week the names of the opticians in Scotland who hold the Company's diploma. A note was also given as to the origin of the Company and of the objects of the examinations.

### The Dalkeith Poisoning Affair.

In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on March 16, a petition was presented by Mr. Alfred J. Corrie, Musselburgh, asking for the appointment of a judicial factor of the estate of John James Hutchison, the chemist's assistant who committed suicide in Guernsey when on the point of being arrested on a charge of murder. Hutchison's next-of-kin, an uncle, had intimated that the family did not intend to take up the office of executor of the estate. The petitioner stated that he is a creditor of Hutchison's estate to the extent of 1,900l., and that, so far as is known to him, Hutchison's estate consisted of an insurance policy for 100l., a motor-car valued at 300l., and other personal effects of the value of several hundred pounds. His liabilities are stated to be about 4,500l. The creditors include Mr. R. Stenhouse, chemist, Dalkeith; Lord Ormidale, the Judge, ordered intimation of the petition to be made to the parties concerned.



## FRENCH NEWS.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

**THE SEQUESTRATION OF A PHARMACIST.**—The evidence of Mme. Brunet, the wife of a pharmacist who was sequestered last May, as reported in the *C. & D.* last week, aroused much interest in court, though it was far from edifying. The case is proceeding.

**VERMIN-KILLING IN THE VOSGES.**—The unprincipled English villager who "all day Sunday was set in the stocks," inscribed as "the man who had shot the fox," has, of course, no counterpart in rural France, but what is perhaps less generally known is that periodical and wholesale poisoning campaigns are instituted here for the destruction of Reynard and other four-footed henroost robbers. In the Vosges, for instance, a fortnight's poisoning has just been decided by the prefect, and carried out by the mayors and shooting societies. Sulphate of strychnine is supplied to these latter, who distribute it to selected individuals. These are bound to use as "baits" only the carcasses of cats or similar large animals, and not to place any "bait" within 300 yards of a house; and to remove them carefully when the fortnight has expired. On the other hand, the bodies of any foxes or "autres bêtes puantes" thus destroyed become the property of the owner of the land on which they are found. Bills posted up at the town halls, etc., warn all and sundry to keep dogs and other domestic animals shut up or on leash during the "poisoning fortnight."

**THE PERMANENT CODEx COMMISSION.**—The permanent Commission of the French Codex, which was officially formed last year, held its first meeting recently at the Ministry of Public Instruction, Paris. M. Bayet, Director of Superior Education, was in the chair, and he mentioned in appreciative terms the fact that Professor Landouzy, the "father" of the Faculty of Medicine, and Professor Guignard, Honorary Director of the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy, are Vice-Presidents of the permanent Commission. M. Bayet stated that it is proposed to share the work of the Commission between six sub-committees, as was done for the 1908 edition of the Codex, and these have been nominated as follows:

1. *Legal Matters.*—MM. Bayet (President), Landouzy, Crinon, Eugène Roux, and Genez (Secretary).
2. *Materia Medica.*—MM. Guignard (President), Léger, Loiseau, and Perrot (Secretary).
3. *Chemical Medicaments.*—MM. Marty (President), Jungfleisch, Gautier, Adam, Buchet, Vaudin, and Moureu (Secretary).
4. *Galenical Medicaments.*—MM. Bourquelot (President), Mosny, Yvon, Michel, and Grunbert (Secretary).
5. *Scrums and Physiological Products.*—MM. Landouzy (President), Emile Roux, Bourquelot, Chassement, and Yvon (Secretary).
6. *Veterinary Medicaments.*—MM. Adam (President), Emile Roux, and Yvon (Secretary).

M. Genez, an official of the Superior Instruction Department, has been nominated General Secretary, and it has been decided to publish, at the end of this year, if possible, a first Supplement to the Codex, containing corrections of errors and the more urgent modifications and additions.

**SOCIETY OF PHARMACY.**—At the March meeting among the correspondence received from abroad was a monograph from Señor Juan A. Dominguez, director of the Institute of Pharmacology of Buenos Ayres, entitled, "Datos Para la Materia Medica Argentina"; also letters of thanks from Professor Carracido and Mr. Peter MacEwan on the occasion of their nomination as foreign corresponding members. An interesting manuscript by M. Fernand des Tilleuls, Secretary of the Nancy School of Pharmacy, was also received, descriptive of the Autonomous School of Pharmacy which existed at Strasburg from May 1871 to September 1872—that is to say, immediately following the secession of the Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany. This school was started by a group of pharmacists who were anxious to carry on the traditions and work of the Strasburg School of Pharmacy and incidentally foster French sentiments in Alsace. But the

enterprise did not meet with the views of the German authorities, and was finally closed under an Imperial decree in August 1872. About a month later the President of the French Republic arranged for the work of the Strasburg School to be carried on at Nancy, where it has been since that date and done excellent work. M. Portes, who is an expert on all questions connected with pepsin, read a paper, in which he criticised that part of the French Codex of 1908 relating to the tests for pepsin, and M. P. E. Thibault and Professor Bourquelot also took part in the discussion. The latter agreed that it would no doubt be better to indicate, for example, the test temperature as 15° to + 20° (Cent.), instead of the ordinary temperature which in the minds of the Codex Sub-commission meant + 15° (Cent.).

**HOMAGE TO PROFESSOR JUNGFLAISCH.**—A distinguished and large gathering, principally of pharmacists, met in the Amphitheatre of Chemistry of the College of France, Paris, a few days ago to do honour to Professor Jungfleisch. He was for many years one of the leading professors at the Paris School of Pharmacy, and the occasion of the reunion was to celebrate his nomination as professor at the College of France, his election to the Academy of Sciences, and his promotion to the grade of Officer of the Legion of Honour. Either one of these would more than meet the ambition of the ordinary Frenchman, but coming all three together they make an exceptional trio of honours, and are bestowed on a man of such rare merit that his former colleagues of the School of Pharmacy with cordial spontaneity organised this meeting to pay him homage and to present him with a medal reproducing his own portrait and mention of the events it was intended to celebrate. This medal is a remarkable work of art, produced by Professor Paul Richer, of the Academy of Fine Arts. Professor Armand Gautier, President of the Academy of Sciences, took the chair, and recalled the early scientific career of Professor Jungfleisch, his apprenticeship to pharmacy with the well-known house of Boutrou-Charlard, of Paris, and later with the historic house of M. E. Caventou, who was one of the discoverers of sulphate of quinine, his work at the laboratory of Bunsen at Heidelberg, and also the services he rendered in the National Defence during the siege of Paris in 1870. They were present to do honour to a great scientist, though modest, and a man of unusual scientific probity. His life had been practically entirely sacrificed to untiring devotion to the cause of science and to his pupils. M. Gautier recalled the souvenir of the great master of French chemistry, Marcelin Berthelot, of whom M. Jungfleisch was the distinguished pupil, later the valued collaborator, and finally his worthy successor. Professor Bouchard t, who followed, spoke in the name of the Paris School of Pharmacy, and congratulated his colleague and comrade of his student days. He recalled the success of Professor Jungfleisch's classes at the School of Pharmacy. Dr. Galippe, of the Academy of Medicine, and M. Léger also spoke, the latter in the name of M. Jungfleisch's old students. M. Jungfleisch, who was greatly moved, replied, thanking the assembly for its enthusiastic reception.

## CANADIAN NEWS.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

**SALE OF LIQUOR BY CHEMISTS.**—There was introduced into the Ontario Legislature on February 28 a Bill which aims at checking the illegal sale of liquor by druggists. The Bill provides that if a chemist is twice convicted of selling liquor illegally he shall be handed over to the Ontario College of Pharmacy, which body will be given the power to suspend the offender's pharmaceutical licence for one, two, or three years.

**MEDICAL COUNCIL.**—A Bill is before the Canadian House of Commons which seeks to establish a Dominion Medical Council with one registration for all medical practitioners throughout the Dominion in place of separate councils for each province as at present. The Bill provides that the Dominion Council shall be composed of three members

appointed by the Dominion Government from different Provinces, two appointed by each Provincial Government, one from each medical college, and three from the homœopathic practitioners. It will not come into force until accepted by the Legislatures of all the Provinces, and the medical council of any province may by a two-thirds majority vote withdraw from the Dominion Council at any time.

**COCAINE BILLS.**—Reference was made in the *C. & D.*, February 4, p. 199, to the legislation which is being promoted in the Dominion Parliament to regulate the sale of habit-forming drugs. That Bill is in the Committee stage in the Upper House, and will in the ordinary course soon become law. In the British Columbia Legislative Assembly a Habit-forming Drugs Bill on similar lines was introduced on February 23 by Mr. F. J. Mackenzie, President of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association. The following clause from the Dominion Bill was added as an amendment:

"Any physician who signs any prescription or order for the filling of which any drug is required, unless such drug is required for medicinal purposes or is prescribed for the medical treatment of a person who is under professional treatment by such physician, and any dentist or veterinary surgeon who signs any order for any drug, unless such drug is required for medicinal purposes in connection with his practice as a dentist or veterinary surgeon, shall, upon summary conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars and costs."

The Bill as amended passed the third reading on March 1, and received the Royal Assent on the same day.

## SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the seven Societies and Associations of Chemists in British South Africa, as well as to other chemists in business there.

### Cape of Good Hope.

**CAPE PHARMACY BOARD.**—A general meeting of the Colonial Pharmacy Board was held in the Board-room, Cape Town, on February 9, when there were present Mr. A. Walsh (in the chair) and Messrs. G. Darroll, J. A. Mathew, W. K. Mager, J. Parry, G. R. Cleghorn, and Dr. A. H. Petersen. The report of the Executive Committee and Secretary was adopted, and the annual report for Parliament for 1910 was approved. The Department of Agriculture wrote, in answer to representations, that it has now been decided to waive, so far as the Cape Province is concerned, the certificate which has hitherto been required regarding melting, and to issue permits for the introduction of *cera alba* (bleached beeswax) on production of a certificate to the effect that the same is required for *bona-fide* pharmaceutical purposes. Two inquiries were held in regard to alleged contraventions of the Medical and Pharmacy Act. In one case the Board decided, in view of the full explanation given by the chemist concerned, to take no further action in the matter, but expressed the hope that the proceedings would act as a deterrent in future. The other inquiry was adjourned pending the production of further evidence. Six other alleged contraventions were dealt with. In one case the Attorney-General considered it sufficient to warn the offender that he was violating the provisions of Section 35 of Act No. 34 of 1891 in using the title "apothecary" on his shop-window. He was warned accordingly, and the police subsequently reported that the word on the window had been obliterated. Full powers were granted to the Executive Committee to proceed with the other cases. The President's application for six months' leave of absence from March 2, 1911, was approved, Mr. G. Darroll being appointed to act as President during Mr. Walsh's absence.

### Orange Free State.

**EXAMINATIONS.**—Mr. H. H. Greenwood, of Messrs. Petersen, Ltd., Bloemfontein, was successful at the Pharmaceutical examinations held at Bloemfontein on February 22 and 23.

**O.F.S. MEDICAL AND PHARMACY COUNCIL.**—The situation remains unchanged, the Government having taken no steps to replace those members who recently resigned, either by nomination or the issue of voting-papers.

### Transvaal.

**GOLF.**—Mr. Hugh Ross has won the golf trophy presented by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. to the Transvaal Chemists' Athletic Club, Mr. J. S. Sanderson being the runner-up. A second tournament, for the trophy given by Mr. C. Gerrish (of Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay) and for the handsome cup presented by Messrs. G. B. Kent & Sons, is to take place shortly. Mr. W. Easterbrook acts as Hon. Secretary of the Golf Section.

**PRICE-LIST.**—In connection with the Pharmaceutical Society's discussion of the price-list (see below), our Johannesburg correspondent writes that it will be remembered that since 1902 the retail prices of patent and proprietary articles in Johannesburg have been ruled by a list, known as the "Blue List," issued by the Pharmaceutical Society, which has been amended from time to time. This list, up to a year or so ago, aided greatly in conserving reasonable profits on proprietary articles; but unfortunately, owing to various circumstances, chiefly the handling of a few chemists' lines by outside firms, cutting had become rife, although these lines (mainly toilet-preparations) had been deleted from the list.

### Pharmaceutical Society of the Transvaal.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING of the above Society was held at the Grand National Hotel, Johannesburg, on February 21, when about sixty chemists were present. Mr. A. Macdonald (President) occupied the chair, and there were also present Messrs. Chas. Keir (Vice-President), E. L. Ralling, A. Rennie, A. Purnell, P. Rouse, J. S. Warren, B. Owen Jones (Boksburg), E. J. Adcock (Krugersdorp), and J. P. McLees (Middelburg). Messrs. J. Main, D. K. Petersen, L. R. Tibbitt (Pretoria), and T. O. Jennings (Lydenburg) wrote apologising for absence.

**PRICE-LIST.**—The enthusiastic nature of the meeting was largely due to the report of the special and general committees, appointed to revise jointly the existing price-list, which was sent out with the notice convening the meeting. The report stated, *inter alia*:

"The special committee succeeded in obtaining the signatures of over seventy chemists—in fact, all the chemists with the exception of two or three. The general committee got the President and Vice-President to wait personally on those and endeavour by all the arguments they knew to point out the consequences of the failure of unanimity: their efforts, however, met with no success. Your committee regrets it has been unable to secure a unanimous vote in favour of uniform prices, and consequently that after February 22 the retail list will be no longer binding, as it would be unjust to expect one chemist to be morally bound by the list while another took quite a free hand. Your committee would merely like to add that it considers it downright folly for any chemist to throw away a portion of his now too meagre profits to an ungrateful public; also, that the few who refuse to sign the list in order to give special terms are much mistaken if they think they are to have the field to themselves; the policy is shortsighted, unbusinesslike, and uncalled for."

During the evening it was reported that only one chemist now withheld his support to the price-list, and it was resolved that a deputation should interview him and endeavour to bring him into line. It was further resolved that the retail price-list should not be withdrawn. At 11.15 A.M. the meeting was adjourned until March 7 for further consideration of prices, especially with regard to contract-prices to benefit societies for dispensing, it being thought that many of such so-called Societies could very well pay ordinary prices for dispensing.

## AUSTRALASIAN NEWS.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of nine Societies of Chemists in Australia and New Zealand, as well as to other Chemists in business there.

### New South Wales.

**SHERMAN'S RUPTURE-CURE.**—The appeal of Dr. Martin against the decision of the Board of Health in prohibiting the sale and advertising of Dr. Sherman's rupture-cure



has been set down for hearing on February 3, in the District Court, Sydney. The case is exciting a good deal of interest among manufacturers and distributors of proprietary medicines.

**THE CLOSING-HOUR.**—The apparent intention of the Minister for Education and Labour to close pharmacies during this year at 6 P.M., except for urgent prescriptions, is likely to be modified, and 8 o'clock substituted. Public opinion (as represented by the daily papers) declares that it would be extremely dangerous to close pharmacies at an early hour in the evening, but no indication is given of any desire to secure pharmacists reasonable remuneration for the extra time they are to be called upon to give to the service of the public.

**PHARMACY BOARD.**—At the meeting held in Sydney on January 19, a letter was read from the Treasury calling attention to the inclusion of liquid carbolic-acid preparations in the schedule, if containing more than 3 per cent. of carbolic acid or homologues (*C. & D.*, March 4, p. 307). The existing reciprocal agreement with Western Australia was amended so as to include the whole register at the date of the agreement. Mr. W. C. Sharland, chemist and druggist (Great Britain, 1890), Auckland, was registered under the Pharmacy Act. The annual report and balance-sheet submitted by the Registrar showed that receipts for the year 1910 amounted to 577*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, and the expenditure to 502*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*; the balance in the bank on December 31, 1910, amounted to 278*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, against 202*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* the previous year. The number of registered pharmacists in the State is 1,022, and there are 288 persons other than pharmacists who hold poison-licences. It is probable that reciprocity will be established soon between New South Wales and New Zealand, as negotiations were opened up in 1910.

### Queensland.

**COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.**—The college session was opened by the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir William MacGregor, on February 28.

MR. C. B. VANCE, Ph.C., who for twelve years carried on a pharmacy in Greystones, Ireland, has arrived in Brisbane. He intends to seek employment for a time before going into business.

### Western Australia.

F. H. FAULDING & Co., wholesale chemists and druggists, 315 Murray Street, Perth, have been registered under the Firms Act. The partners are William Joseph Scammell, Luther Robert Scammell, and Walter Wesley Garner, who are also sole partners in the firm of F. H. Faulding & Co., Sydney, Adelaide, and London.

**THE HEALTH BILL** was before the Legislative Council on January 17. In the discussion on the Advisory Committee the Colonial Secretary said that the constitution of the South Australian Committee was about as perfect as could be devised, consisting of the Government analyst, the bacteriologist, together with a wholesale druggist and a wholesale grocer. The business men perhaps acted as a restraining influence upon the professional men. In Clause 187, relating to the sale of patent medicines, it was agreed to insert the words "that this must be on the advice of the Advisory Committee." The paragraph dealing with the publication of false statements concerning medicines, etc. (see *C. & D.*, January 7, p. 6), was postponed for the language to be reconsidered. Newspapers in the outlying portions of the State, it was pointed out, have no facilities for obtaining information as to what proprietary medicines had been approved by the Commissioner of Health or otherwise, and might be punished for publishing advertisements. The adoption of the British Pharmacopœia as a standard (Clause 192) was discussed, but without any very clear knowledge of the subject. It was stated by some that if the Pharmacopœia were set up as the standard chemists would be obliged to supply spirit of salt, oil of vitriol, soft soap, blue ointment, and many other chemical commodities which had a recognised commercial quality, but were not in accord with the standard of the British Pharmacopœia. The Colonial Secretary said it was intended to set up a

standard for the Commonwealth and that the Act would not be proclaimed for six months, while a uniform standard might be adopted for the Commonwealth.

## OUR AMERICAN LETTER.

(Special Correspondence to the "C. & D.")

**The American Pharmaceutical Association** has arranged to collect a fund of \$3,500 as a tribute to the late Professor C. S. N. Hallberg. The money will be used to pay the remaining indebtedness on the Hallberg residence.

**P. C. P.**—The ninetieth anniversary of the founding of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy was celebrated by a dinner on February 23, 1911. Mr. H. B. French, who presided, read an interesting historical sketch of the College.

**Mr. Clarence O. Bigelow**, well known as a member of the New York State Board of Pharmacy, Treasurer of the New York College of Pharmacy, and the owner of a very large and successful retail shop, has recently been elected President of the West Side Savings Bank in New York City.

**Mr. Robert L. Morland**, who has been re-elected President of the Minnesota State Board of Pharmacy, is in business at Worthington, Minn. He was born at Stranraer, Scotland, in 1864, and held positions with wholesale drug-houses in Liverpool, Dublin, and Montreal before he went to Chicago and subsequently in 1898 to Worthington. He has been President of the Minnesota State Board of Pharmacy since 1905.

**Formula on Label.**—Again, after several years' rest, a Bill has been introduced, this time in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, providing that all patent and proprietary medicines must bear their full formula or list of ingredients on the label. This time the measure is introduced by a member of the Legislature who is himself a chemist-representative—Fahey, of Philadelphia, and it would seem that the State Pharmaceutical Examining Board stands behind Mr. Fahey.

**Antikamnia Case.**—The Government some time ago sought to enforce its regulation that not only must the name "Phenacetin" be printed on the container of antikamnia, but the statement must also be made that this is a derivative of acetanilide. The antikamnia people contested the point and won in the courts. It was promptly asserted that the Government would appeal, but it is now reported that the Government has decided to hold the matter in abeyance until the Supreme Court in Washington rules on another case of a similar character.

**The Anti-narcotic Ordinance** in New York City, which has been discussed at some length during the last few months, has finally been amended in compliance with the urgent demands of the drug-trade. The Ordinance restricts the sale of narcotics to physicians' prescriptions, but as amended it exempts from the prescription requirement the preparations of the "U.S.P." and the "N.F." if in each dose there is not more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. of powdered opium or its equivalent of opium alkaloids. Preparations intended for external use are also exempted, but they must be marked "Poison."

**Returning to the Fold.**—Of great significance is the action of the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists in becoming reaffiliated with the National Association of Retail Druggists. It will be remembered that this organisation seceded from the national body a year or so ago when the American Medical Association charged the N.A.R.D. with having an unholy alliance with the American Druggists' Syndicate. In both N.A.R.D. and P.A.R.D. circles a good many harsh things were said at the time, but these have now been withdrawn, everybody has apologised to everybody else, and the P.A.R.D. is back in the fold.

**The United Drug Co.** has reorganised under the laws of Massachusetts, with a capital of \$5,000,000. This company will in the future not only market the line of Rexall remedies on a co-operative basis as before, but will include several auxiliary businesses which Mr. Louis K. Liggett has organised from time to time. There will be taken over, for instance, the chain of forty or more retail shops throughout the Eastern States which have been conducted under the name of the Louis K. Liggett Co. The stockholders in and the owners of the United Drug Co. are retail druggists for the most part, and the organisation of a \$5,000,000 corporation therefore means a long step in the direction of co-operation.

**DOMESTIC TEASPOONS** nowadays hold seldom less than 100 minims. "The Lancet" gives a warning to prescribers about the matter, and we repeat it for the benefit of dispensing chemists, who should utilise the fact by selling accurate spoons as measures whenever they can.

## LEGAL REPORTS.

### TRADE LAW.

**Calf Meal.—A Question of Procedure.**—The Lord Chief Justice and Justices Ridley and Darling, sitting as a King's Bench Divisional Court, had before them on March 21 a curious problem raising the question of the power of the Irish Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction to summon a Birmingham company. The question arose on the appeal of Mr. J. E. Hill, a solicitor, representing the Irish Department, from a decision of the stipendiary magistrate of Birmingham. Counsel for the appellant pointed out that Mr. Hill took proceedings against the Phoenix Veterinary Supplies Co., of Birmingham, who are dealers in cattle-foods, etc., alleging that the company had delivered to a farmer in Ireland, for the use for food for cattle,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. of calf meal which had been artificially prepared, and had failed to give the purchaser, on or after the delivery of the goods, an invoice stating the name of the article, whether it had been prepared from one or more substances or seeds, and the percentages, in contravention of the Fertilisers and Feeding-stuffs Act, 1906. Counsel for the company, when before the Magistrate, took a preliminary objection to the summons, arguing that he had no jurisdiction to try the case on the ground that the consent of the English Board of Agriculture and Fisheries had not been obtained by the prosecutors to the proceedings. The Magistrate upheld that contention, and dismissed the summons. And it came to this, that frauds perpetrated against the Act in England upon Irish people had to go unpunished. The Irish Board went to the English Board and asked its permission to issue the summons. For the respondents, counsel argued that this was an offence (if any) which was committed in Birmingham. The carrying out of the Act was vested in the English Board, while the Irish Board was constituted for the carrying out of the Act in Ireland. Therefore, he submitted, that that only meant that where it was considered desirable to take a sample in order to allege fraud the Irish Department was the one to do that. The Court refused the appeal. The Lord Chief Justice, in giving judgment, said the Magistrate's decision was a right one. The language of the Act was too strong to allow them to come to any other conclusion.

### High Court Cases.

Unless when otherwise stated these cases have been heard in the High Court of Justice, London.

#### DIRECT AERATED-WATER SUPPLY.

In the Chancery Division on March 20 Mr. Justice Neville heard an action by the Direct Supply Aerated-water Co., Ltd., *v.* Gilby and others, to enforce an agreement by which the defendants were to pay royalties in respect of a mineral-water manufacturer's business carried on at Bristol and Clifton. The plaintiff company was incorporated in 1904 and had been very successful. The defendants were Mr. Gilby, sen., Mr. Gilby, jun. (his son), and a Mr. Webb. Mr. Gilby, jun., and Mr. Webb had been in the employ of the plaintiff company and were cognisant of the method by which they carried on their business. In 1908 they left plaintiffs' employ, and with Mr. Gilby, sen., started business at Bristol and Clifton. The plaintiff company hearing of this threatened to open a competing business, and then the agreement in question was entered into under which the defendants agreed to pay plaintiffs a royalty of 10 per cent. on their weekly turnover, in consideration of plaintiffs not opening a competing branch. A company had since acquired defendants' business for 2 500*l.*, and plaintiffs contended that this was merely a device by the defendants to evade their liability under the agreement. Without calling upon counsel for the defendants, his Lordship dismissed the action, with costs.

#### SIGHT-TESTERS' RESPONSIBILITIES.

The following is an abstract of the Lord Chief Justice's summing-up in the case of Markham *v.* Thomas, which was reported in our last issue (March 18, p. 394). After referring to the case as a difficult one, both in law and fact, the Lord Chief Justice said the action was brought for a breach of duty by an optician, who carried on a well-known form of business; and if they thought he had been negligent as an optician they must find for the plaintiff. The plaintiff admitted that she had not been influenced by the defendant's description of himself as an eyesight specialist,

and she admitted that she knew an optician is not an oculist. Conical cornea is admittedly a very rare disease, and there is a conflict of evidence as to whether it can be easily discovered in its early stages. Could they say, in view of the fact that opticians carry on a well-known trade, that opticians are under any obligation to discover disease? His Lordship then went through the facts of the case, and pointed out the inconsistencies in the plaintiff's story, and suggested that her memory was at fault. The jury, to find in favour of the plaintiff, must be satisfied that the defendant had been negligent as an optician or had taken on himself, and had not performed, duties outside those of an optician. If she had been told to stop reading it was suggested that she would have saved 94*l.* expenses, which she incurred for her examination. The jury retired to consider their verdict, and after an interval of forty minutes returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with damages 25*l.* Judgment was entered for the plaintiff accordingly, with High Court costs.

#### A SURGICAL-INSTRUMENTS BUSINESS.

In the King's Bench Division on Thursday, March 16, Mr. Justice Scrutton, sitting without a jury, had before him an issue whereby Mr. Geo. Corfield (an accountant), of Finsbury Pavement, E.C., sought to recover from Mr. King Farlow (accountant), who had acted in the capacity of receiver to a company of surgical-instrument makers, the sum of 130*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, said to constitute book-debts due to him as trustee under a deed of assignment. Mr. Palmer, for the plaintiff, said that the issue arose out of the affairs of Evans & Wormal, surgical-instrument makers and repairers, Stamford Street, Blackfriars Road. On February 18, 1907, a mortgage was effected by Mr. Wormal, who was carrying on the business, to Mrs. Wormal, who (counsel explained) was not his wife, but was a relative, the amount being 1,850*l.*, which (remarked counsel) included certain book-debts, and also the real property, the latter not being material to the present issue. Subsequently from the mortgage was excepted all the stock-in-trade of the mortgagor. On September 25, 1907, the firm effected a three-year contract with the War Office—a jobbing and repairs contract. By December 18, 1908, Mr. F. Wormal began to get into financial difficulties, and he executed a deed of assignment for the benefit of his creditors, and under that Mr. Corfield was appointed trustee. Three days after that Mrs. Wormal, under her mortgage deed, appointed the defendant, Mr. King Farlow, to be receiver and manager, and on December 31 the defendant gave notice to the War Office of this particular appointment. For some days after his appointment Mr. King Farlow was present on the premises and acted in connection with the business. Mr. Corfield had also entered immediately after the execution of the deed of assignment referred to. Early in 1909 Mr. King Farlow gave notice to Mr. Corfield that he would not be responsible for any wages or outgoings. In the course of time, under the firm's contract with the War Office, a sum of about 300*l.* became due for repairs effected, and Mr. Corfield now contended that out of this amount he was entitled to 130*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, as representing book-debts due from the date of his becoming trustee under the deed of assignment executed by Mr. Wormal.

Mr. Palmer asked leave to first call an Inspector of Medical Supplies at the War Office, who spoke to attending at the offices of Evans & Wormal to give instructions as to the repairs of surgical and other instruments, and also produced the requisition-book of the Department to prove certain dates affecting the contract and the delivery of goods after repair, one transaction quoted relating to the Royal Albert Hospital at Woolwich. The plaintiff also gave evidence. His Lordship asked Mr. Hohler, K.C. (who appeared for defendant), to indicate his submission, and Mr. Hohler said that his contention was that Mr. King Farlow was entitled to all the book-debts, as these were conveyed in the mortgage deed to Mrs. Wormal, who appointed him receiver.

Mr. Palmer then proceeded to argue that under certain decisions in bankruptcy his client was entitled to consideration, and emphasised the fact that the plaintiff had himself for some time conducted the business necessary to the execution of the contract.



Without hearing any further evidence, his Lordship said he had decided that there must be judgment for Mr. King Farlow, with costs. It was true that Mr. Corfield had found money and carried on the business as trustee, and it looked hard that he could not have the benefit of the contract, but he (the learned Judge) was of opinion that Mr. Corfield went in with insufficient precaution, in view of the fact that Mr. Wormall, who was "Evans & Wormall," had assigned the book-debts arising from the contract generally to a mortgagee.—The War Office, it was stated, did not ask for any costs.

#### THE MANUFACTURE OF SACCHARIN.

The case of the Saccharin Corporation, Ltd., *v.* the National Saccharin Co., Ltd., the hearing of which was commenced on March 16 (*C. & D.*, March 18, p. 394), has been proceeding during the week. On March 17 Dr. Passmore, plaintiffs' principal expert, was in the box. He explained that Fahlberg's great difficulty at first was that he could not get commercially anything like the proportion of saccharin which he got in his laboratory. When Fahlberg began to make saccharin commercially he had the idea of making it in an alkaline solution. In cross-examination witness said the saccharin in dispute had probably been made under plaintiffs' 1898 patent. Seven people are employed at plaintiffs' factory in Southwark. Plaintiffs also import saccharin, but witness could not say the saccharin in question was not their manufacture and had been re-imported. If anybody brought saccharin into this country, the origin of which plaintiffs did not know, plaintiffs thought they were entitled to infer that it had been made by one of the three patents mentioned. There are seven saccharin factories on the Continent with whom the plaintiffs are in agreement regarding the importation of saccharin into this country. Witness was questioned as to the cost of manufacture of saccharin from pure ortho-amide, but was unable to give an estimate.

The hearing was resumed on March 20, and Dr. Passmore was again in the witness-box. He was cross-examined in regard to Von Heyden's patent 1894, the effect of various alkalies, and of temperature in the conversion of amide into saccharin. Dr. Passmore stated that the imports which figure in the Board of Trade figures for 1907 (892,000 oz.) include raw material such as amide. Plaintiffs, since 1906, have bought the amide from which they manufacture saccharin, no amide is made in this country. The amount of saccharin made in 1907 was approximately about the same as they imported from abroad. In re-examination witness said plaintiffs' factory is well equipped and able to supply the needs of this country.

Dr. Oberland and Dr. Adolf Liebmann were then called, and the last witness was being examined when the Court adjourned.

On March 22 Dr. Liebmann's evidence was concluded and the chief clerk in the office of the Hull Netherlands Steamship Co. gave evidence regarding the importation of the eight casks of saccharin in question. This concluded plaintiffs' case, and Mr. A. J. Walker, K.C., addressed his Lordship. Mr. Bousfield, K.C., then opened the case for the defendants, contending that under the old process it was impossible in oxidation with permanganate to prevent caustic alkali being formed. Fahlberg thought there was too much alkali present, and counsel submitted that no one could come forward and set up a patent founded upon the protective theory of an alkaline solution.

On March 23 Mr. James Swinburne and Dr. Otto Hehner gave evidence for the defence, and the hearing was adjourned until March 29.

#### Pharmacy Act, 1868.

##### SALE OF POISONS.

At Kilmarnock Sheriff Court on March 20, William B. Muir, 70 King Street, Kilmarnock, was charged at the instance of the Pharmaceutical Society with having, not being a duly registered chemist, sold quantities of opium and red precipitate, ingredients in laudanum and red precipitate ointment. A plea of "Not guilty" was tendered, and accused was defended by Mr. James M. Inglis, the prosecution being conducted by Mr. John Bain (Messrs. Mackintosh & Bain, solicitors).

Evidence was given by Mr. John Rutherford Hill, 36

York Place, Edinburgh, and an assistant, Andrew McLean, to the effect that on January 24 last they had proceeded to the shop, and on the instructions of Mr. Hill McLean entered and purchased twopennyworth of laudanum, threepennyworth of red precipitate ointment, a bottle of castor oil, and a packet of cotton-wool. He was served by Muir, who was the only person behind the counter and who also attended to other customers in the shop at the time. On examining the packages they were found to bear labels with the name of Thomas Young, chemist, 70 King Street; but Mr. Hill's information was that there was no one connected with the late Mr. Young now in the business, and this was considered to be a contravention of Section 17 of the Act. There was a card in the window of the shop announcing that "R. H. McNair, A.P.S., 8 Clark Street, consults here from 10 A.M. till 8 P.M.," but the witnesses were certain that Mr. McNair was not in the shop at the time of the purchases.

Mr. Inglis said that in view of the evidence which had been heard he had advised his client to withdraw his former plea and plead guilty. He explained that accused had been in this business for upwards of twenty years, and had been assistant in this particular shop for the past seven years. It was managed by Mr. McNair, who was a registered chemist, and this offence took place during the tea-hour of that gentleman, when he was temporarily absent from the shop. This was the first time that accused had been charged with any offence.

The Sheriff said that accused had pleaded guilty to the charge, and he thought there could only be one opinion, that offences of this kind constituted a serious danger to the public. It was the duty of that Court and others to see that the provisions of these Acts were enforced. He had listened to what Mr. Inglis had very properly said on accused's behalf, that he had a good record behind him, and that this offence might have been to a certain extent perhaps accidental, but at the same time it was a somewhat serious contravention of the Act, and he was bound to impose a penalty. He did not wish to make the penalty the maximum sum under the Act, but looking to the danger to the public he could not reduce it by much. The fine would be one of 4*l.*, with the alternative of twenty days' imprisonment.

## BANKRUPTCY REPORT.

**Re William Wickham Robinson**, Cannon Street, Middlesbrough, Yorks, drug-store proprietor, etc.—This debtor was publicly examined at the Court House, Middlesbrough, on Friday, March 17. Mr. R. Cohen, solicitor, appeared for Mr. Plowman, from whom the debtor purchased the business for 1,100*l.* two years ago. At the previous hearing the debtor stated that 700*l.* of the 1,100*l.* represented goodwill, there being only 400*l.* worth of stock. He denied now that the stock was worth 820*l.*, but admitted he had paid Mr. Plowman 885*l.*, and that this had been out of the proceeds of the stock, though it had been added to since. He agreed that Mr. Plowman, who had taken over the business again, was making a good living out of it before he (debtor) purchased it. The examination was again adjourned.

## DEED OF ARRANGEMENT.

**Clinton, Henry Augustus**, trading as Clinton & Co., 211 and 213 Every Street, Ancoats, Manchester, Wholesale Chemist.—Trustee: P. Higson, 42 Spring Gardens, Manchester, C.A. dated March 9; filed, March 14. Liabilities unsecured, 158*l.*; estimated net assets, 200*l.*. Among the creditors are: Gustav Boehm (10*l.*); Brand & Co., Ltd. (8*l.*); Crown Chemical-works, Ltd. (6*l.*); Goadsby & Co., Manchester (6*l.*); T. Gould, Stockport (5*l.*).

## GAZETTE.

### Partnership Dissolved.

BRAYSHAY, T., and DOWNS, F. W., Stockton-on-Tees, under the style of Brayshay & Downs, pharmacists.

### The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

#### ADJUDICATION.

MARSLAND, JOSEPH, Leeds, oil-broker and dealer in cattle-medicines, but now out of business.

## LIMITED COMPANIES.

### New Companies Registered.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O., Registered Office.

**DIRECT FROM THE SPRINGS, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital 10,000/. Objects: To search for, get, make merchantable, and deal in any chemical, natural, or mineral liquids or substances, etc. R.O., 30 Plympton Road, Brondesbury, N.W.

**ULSTER DENTAL-AID SOCIETY, LTD.**—Capital 200/., in 17. shares. Objects: To carry on the business of dentists, dental surgeons, dental mechanicians, extractors, etc. A. Myddleton is managing director. R.O., 6 Crumlin Road, Belfast.

**UNIVERSAL FILM CO., LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital 1,500/. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in lantern films, etc., and to adopt an agreement with T. Kennard, F. P. Hearn, and A. C. Bliss. R.O., 98 Jermyn Street, S.W.

**DODGE & OLCOTT Co.**—Capital stock \$700,000. Registered in New York on December 27, 1904, to deal in drugs, chemicals, essential oils, and other merchandise, etc. British address: 20 Mark Lane, E.C., where F. T. Dodge is authorised to accept service.

**ROWLEY & VARLEY, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital 500/., in 17. shares. Objects: To take over the business of a manufacturing chemist and general merchant, etc., carried on by A. Rowley at Lindley, Huddersfield, as Rowley Bros. The first directors are A. Rowley and J. W. Varley. R.O., 9 Shambles Lane, Huddersfield.

**GEORGE & Co., LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital 1,000/., in 17. shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, tobacconists, stationers, wine merchants, etc. The first subscribers and directors are: D. George, chemist; W. H. Rees, chemist; E. F. Jones, assistant; and A. Whitmore, optician. R.O., 153 Bute Street, Treherbert, Glam.

**EVENDEN'S PURE EXTRACTS Co. (1911), LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital 1,000/., in 17. shares. Objects: To take over the business of Evenden's Pure Extracts, Ltd., recently carried on by A. Anning at Union Street, Maidstone, together with the formulas, recipes, and secret processes. The first directors are A. Anning (managing director) and A. E. Horton.

**ANY-TONE, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital 4,000/., in 17. shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in photographic, chemical, and physical apparatus, optical instruments, etc., and to acquire from R. P. Gregson, 37 Church Road, Lytham, the benefit of a process discovered by him relating to an application for use in photography. The first director is R. P. Gregson.

### Company News.

**DUMOULIN & Co., LTD.**, essential oil importers, 18 Old Swan Lane, London, E.C.—In voluntary liquidation. Liquidator, Mr. R. H. McLeod, 3 Great James Street, Bedford Row, London, W.C.

**WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, LTD.**—The annual meeting of the shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Park Street, Southwark, S.E., on Friday, March 17, Mr. Charles Umney, F.I.C., F.C.S., presiding. The business was purely formal, consisting of the adoption of the directors' report, full particulars of which were given in the *C. & D.*, March 18. The report was read and adopted. Mr. E. B. Layman was re-elected a director, and the auditors were also reappointed.

**REMOVALS FROM REGISTER.**—By a notice gazetted on March 10 the following joint-stock companies have been struck off the register at Somerset House, London, W.C.: Albion Dental Manufacturing Co., Ltd.; Central Drug Stores, Ltd.; Hygienic Food Supply Co., Ltd.; K. C. Soap and Polish Co., Ltd.; Nitro-Compounds, Ltd.; Oils, Fats, and Waxes, Ltd.; Tallow Syndicate, Ltd.; Triticine, Ltd.; W. J. Morgan & Co. (Opticians), Ltd.; and Zirconium, Ltd. By a notice gazetted on March 17 it is intimated that the following joint-stock companies will be struck off the register at Somerset House, London, W.C., unless cause be shown to the contrary, at the expiration of three months from the above date: Holland's Pills, Ltd.; Manor Chemical Co., Ltd.; Universal Paste and Powder Co., Ltd.

**PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE Co., LTD.**—The report for 1910 shows a profit of 87,875/., compared with 79,930/., in 1909. After adding 9,105/., undivided profit from 1909, and deducting 28,125/., dividend of 15s. per share paid last September, a sum of 68,853/., remained for disposal. The directors recommend writing off 15,000/., for depreciation, placing 5,000/., to a contingency account, and applying 37,500/., in paying a dividend of 20s. per share (free of tax), making 35s. for the year, carrying forward 11,353/.. The Cape Town factory has fulfilled expectations, while another at Johannesburg will shortly be

at work, and that at Shanghai is now working. The business of Clarke's Pyramid and Fairy Light Co. has been acquired by the company.

**CLAYTON ANILINE Co., LTD.**—A provisional agreement has been entered into whereby the Society of Chemical Industry at Basle will acquire the undertaking of the Clayton Aniline Co., Ltd., Manchester. The sanction of holders of at least three-fourths of the shares in the Clayton company is necessary before the purchase can be completed, and on their part the Swiss company have to issue before May 19 a sufficient number of shares to enable the purchase to be carried out. The paid-up capital of the Clayton Aniline Co. is 148,095/., in shares of 5/., of which 88,095/., is in 6 per cent. cumulative preference shares and 80,000/., in ordinary shares. The Swiss company is to pay 5/., 5s. for each preference and 5/., 10s. for each ordinary share, with interest on the nominal amount of the shares, at the rate of 8 per cent., in the case of the preference shares from the end of October last, and in the case of the ordinary shares from the end of April last year to the date of the actual payment of the purchase-money. According to the agreement made the purchase-money is to be paid before May 31, and it is stipulated that Clayton shareholders who get allotments in the Swiss company (limited to 500) shall not sell any of their holdings within a year, and as a means of preventing them doing so they will be required to deposit their share certificates with a Swiss bank. The last published balance-sheet of the Clayton Aniline Co., issued in June 1910, showed a net profit of 10,485/., when a dividend of 6 per cent. was declared on the ordinary shares, free of income-tax, compared with 4 per cent. in the preceding year.

**G. H. MORRISON & Co., LTD.**—In the Companies' Winding-up Court, London, on March 21, Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady had before him a petition by G. H. Morrison for the compulsory winding-up of G. H. Morrison & Co., Ltd., perfumery manufacturers. Mr. S. H. Howard stated that the petitioner was a creditor as the assignee of a debt for 3,600/., odd, which was due from the company, though judgment had not been obtained. The creditors of the company could not get payment, and though they had tried to get the company wound up voluntarily, they had failed because they had not been able to get a quorum. Mr. Mathew, for the company, opposed the petition, and stated that practically the whole of the creditors were opposed to a compulsory winding-up. The company was a private one, and had been financed to the extent of 4,000/., by Mr. Cochrane, and Mr. Morrison was the managing director. The business had been started on a too lavish scale, but the company was now cutting down the London expenses, and the Cochrane family were prepared to put it on its legs again if it was allowed to go on. The whole of the trade creditors were satisfied that they would get paid if the business went on, but that they would get nothing if a winding-up order was made. Counsel representing fourteen creditors for 775/., out of a total of 824/., also opposed the petition. His Lordship, in giving judgment, said that the petitioner held the assignment of this debt of 3,642/., as security for 127/., and the debt was not disputed. It was said that the assignment was handed to the petitioner upon certain conditions, but that was denied. In those circumstances he thought the petitioner was entitled to the relief he asked, and a compulsory order was made accordingly.

**UNITED CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, LTD.**—The first annual general meeting was held at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C., on March 16. Mr. Harold Miller (Cheltenham), the Chairman, presided, and was supported by Mr. J. Gilbert Jackson (Sheffield) and Mr. A. E. Bolshaw (Hastings), directors. Twenty-three other shareholders were present. The report, profit-and-loss account, and balance-sheet were, on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Jackson, taken as read. The Chairman congratulated the shareholders on the fact that they had been able to earn a profit on their first year's business and upon the steady growth in membership which is taking place, the number of members having more than doubled during the year. The question of increasing the number of directors was discussed, but on the proposition of Mr. Bowen, seconded by Mr. Willecks, it was decided not to increase the board at the present time. Details of business were given, showing constant and steady growth, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the directorate for the work of the past year. The auditor (Mr. W. R. Waller, London) was reappointed. An announcement that independent analysis of goods sold under the Ueal guarantee had been arranged for met with cordial approval. [We are accustomed to receive the reports of companies trading in pharmacy, and to give the figures of the year's trading. The absence of such figures from the foregoing is due to the fact that we have not received the directors' report. The paragraph has been sent to us by the Chairman, and we were not advised of the meeting. We observe that there is no reference in the note to the adoption of the report.—EDITOR *C. & D.*]



**SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY, LTD.**—The annual meeting was held at Birmingham on March 16. Sir Thomas Barclay (Chairman), in moving the adoption of the report, said that notwithstanding the political unrest, the gloom and depression caused by the death of King Edward, and serious labour troubles in Scotland, the North of England, and in Wales, the amount of business done had constituted a record. With regard to the Norwegian cod-fisheries, the season is not yet over, but so far it is the worst for many years. The price of livers has been four times as much as it is normally; the total fish caught in the whole of Norway when last they heard from their factory, a few days previously, was only 11,600,000, compared with 18,600,000 for the same period in the preceding year, and 8,471 barrels of oil had been made, compared with 16,644. This condition of things was due to the constant storms which had prevailed, and unless there is a speedy change, which is hardly likely now, there will be a great scarcity and prices will advance considerably. In the drug, chemical, and metal markets most of the changes have been upward and have been due to exceptional circumstances. Speaking about serums and vaccines, Sir Thomas said that at the Birmingham Sanatorium, in Yardley Road, tuberculin is being used on a large scale with considerable success, and it is being taken up by sanatoria all over the world. The time will probably never arrive when vaccines will be used like drugs; vaccines were not likely to be used except in cases of specific infection.—Mr. Thomas Barclay seconded the adoption of the report, and the resolution was adopted without comment.—Mr. A. W. Southall proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Thomas Barclay for his services to the company as Chairman since its incorporation, and requested Sir Thomas to accept a portrait of himself, to be painted by Mr. Arthur T. Knowl. Mr. Southall recalled the fact that the business was commenced in 1820 by his great-uncle, Thomas Southall, who was soon joined by his grandfather, William Southall, and one of the best things they did was when, just fifty years ago, they induced Sir Thomas to come from Newcastle and join the staff.—Councillor Jeffrey Poole seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. William Southall. In the course of his reply, Sir Thomas mentioned that it was in April fifty years ago that he entered the business, which at that time was carried on as Southall, Son & Dymond. His duties were to travel and to help in the execution of the orders. Those were the days of boluses, blue pills, black draughts, leeches, decoctions, plasters, and confections, and that condition of things continued until the invasion of the great London stores drove out of the ranks a number of chemists. It was then seen that a change in the direction of the business was necessary and that it should be developed on different lines. Several of the old historic houses had in the struggle gone under, and only those who had kept abreast of the times had survived. He enumerated the developments that had taken place in their own business, and stated that, instead of one traveller when he joined in 1861, there are now over twenty engaged, while the number of workers has increased from thirty or forty to eight hundred.

## BUSINESS CHANGES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

Mr. F. S. BOOTH, pharmacist, has purchased the business of Mr. O. R. Windemer, Ph.C., at Surbiton.

BOOTS, LTD., have opened a new branch at 15-17 Saville Street, North Shields, in addition to the one at 39 King Street, South Shields.

Mr. E. D. WEBBER, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of Messrs. R. & L. Atkins & Co., chemists, 121 King Street, Ramsgate.

Mr. HERBERT ROBERTS, late of Bath, has taken over the business of Messrs. Pemberton & Malcolm, chemists, 33 High Road, Willesden Green, London, N.W.

Mr. E. W. RICHARDS, chemist and druggist, is, owing to the property being acquired by the Corporation for street-widening purposes, removing his pharmacy at the end of the month from 33 Castle Street to 26 College Street, Swansea.

MESSRS. EVANS & LEWIS, chemists, 136 Chepstow Road, Maidee, Newport, Mon., have taken over the old-established business of Messrs. J. Young & Son, 6 and 7 Dock Street in that town, and they will carry it on in conjunction with their Chepstow Road pharmacy.

## BIRTHS.

LYOYD.—At 296b Coventry Road, Birmingham, on March 16, the wife of H. O. Lloyd, chemist, of a daughter.

SMITH.—At 203 Main Street, Bulwell, Nottingham, on March 20, the wife of Sydney Smith, chemist and druggist, of a son.

## DEATHS.

ATTFIELD.—At Ashlands, Watford, Herts, on March 18, Dr. John Attfield, F.R.S., aged seventy-six. An appreciation of Dr. Attfield's career begins on index folio 434. The immediate cause of death was bronchitis. The funeral took place at Golder's Green Crematorium on Wednesday at 12.30, the service being conducted by the Rev. Mr. Harvey (a nephew of Dr. and Mrs. Attfield's). The mourners included Mr. and Mrs. Brookes (son-in-law and daughter), Mr. Smith Harvey (brother of Mrs. Attfield), Mr. Halley Stewart (ex-M.P. for Greenock, who was a school fellow of the doctor at Barnett), Mr. Edward Arnold, Mr. E. W. Arnold, Mr. John Hopkinson, and other personal friends. The Chemical Society was represented by Sir W. A. Tilden and Professor Crossley; the latter with Professor Greenish and Mr. Harvey were from the School of Pharmacy, and amongst the old students were Mr. F. W. Fletcher, Mr. F. Bascombe, and Miss M. E. Buchanan. Mr. C. B. Allen and Mr. F. A. Rogers represented the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Mr. Allen also representing the President, who was unable to be present). The British Pharmaceutical Conference was represented by Mr. W. A. H. Naylor and Mr. F. Ransom (past Presidents) and Mr. E. Saville Peck (Senior Honorary Secretary). The Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST was also in the company. The service was that of the Church of England, and the sun streamed in through an open door while it was proceeding. Dr. Attfield had desired to be cremated.

BATTY.—On Wednesday afternoon, March 22, Mr. George Arthur Batty, chemist and druggist, of 155 London Road, Broad Green, West Croydon, while in the street near his premises, was seen to stagger and fall. He was at once picked up and taken home, where he died in less than ten minutes.

BLYTH.—At 6 Grange Road, Ryton, on March 17, after a long illness, Mr. William John B. Blyth, chemist and druggist, aged thirty-nine. Mr. Blyth, who was the son of the late Mr. James Blyth, chemist, Sunderland, started in business at Ryton about eleven years since, but failing health compelled him to retire three months ago. A widow is left to mourn his loss.

BROWNE.—At Pycroft House, Chertsey, Surrey, on March 16, Mr. Frank Augustine Browne, senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Carey & Browne, Colonial brokers, 36 and 37 Mincing Lane, London, E.C., aged seventy-one. Mr. Browne was one of the most prominent men connected with the coffee-trade, and his death removes another of the old school of Mincing Lane brokers.

HOVENDEN.—At Glenlea, Thurlow Park Road, Dulwich, on March 17, Mr. Frederick Hovenden, aged seventy-three. Mr. Hovenden was at one time a partner in Messrs. R. Hovenden & Sons, Ltd., of Berners Street, W., and City Road, E.C., but retired some years ago. Mr. Albert Hovenden, sen., of that firm, is his brother, and Mr. R. G. Hovenden (another director) his nephew.

JAMES.—At 37 Vestry Road, Camberwell, London, S.E., on March 20, after a short illness, Mr. John James, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-nine.

LAUGHLAND.—At Porthallow, Broadlands Road, Highgate, London, N., on March 21, Mr. James Laughland, aged sixty-five (principal of Messrs. Laughland, Mackay & Co., Australian merchants, 50-51 Lime Street, London, E.C.). Mr. Laughland was at business on Saturday, March 18, as usual. In the evening he had a paralytic seizure, and never recovered consciousness. He was at one time a member of the London County Council, but had not taken part in public affairs for the last ten years or so.

LOAM.—At 24 Clare Avenue, Hoole, Cheshire, on March 13, Mr. James Gilbert Loam, chemist and druggist, aged

fifty-three. Mr. Loam was manager for a long period with Messrs. Pearson & Barton, Ltd., chemists, Chester, but he left that town a few years ago to go into business on his own account. Mr. Loam is survived by a widow and a grown-up family.

**MARKS.**—At "Mayevelda," 186 Goldhurst Terrace, N.W., on March 15, Amelia, relict of the late Mr. Henry Marks, aged ninety-two. Mr. Marks was the founder of the firm of H. Marks & Sons, Houndsditch (a branch of the International Sponge Importers, Ltd.). Mrs. Marks was a member of the families of Moss and Solomon, who settled at St. Helena and the Cape before the time of Napoleon (says the "Jewish Chronicle"). Longwood, where Napoleon died, was at one time in the occupation of the Moss family. Both families have held high political positions in South Africa; the names of Henry and Saul Solomon (the latter one of the most prominent politicians in the Cape Parliament of his time) were household words at the Cape, and their brother, the Rev. Edward Solomon, was father to the present Sir Richard Solomon, High Commissioner of the South African Union. Mrs. Marks's brother, Benjamin Moss, was fellow-voyager on the Gold Coast with Nathaniel Isaacs, his cousin, whose works on his travels and adventures in Zululand were published as early as 1835.

**MELVILL.**—At Eastbourne, on March 18, Sir William Henry Melvill, late Solicitor of Inland Revenue, aged eighty-three. Sir William was the youngest son of the late Sir James Cosmos Melvill, K.C.B., Permanent Under-Secretary for India, and was educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1853 he was called to the Bar and was appointed junior counsel to the Crown in 1865. In the following year he was appointed by Mr. Gladstone Solicitor to the Board of Inland Revenue, was knighted in 1888, and retired in 1894. It may be recalled that the late Mr. E. N. Alpe dedicated the "Handy Book of Medicine Stamp Duty" to Sir William, who was much interested in the publication.

**MONTGOMERY.**—At 4 Gardiner's Row, Rutland Square, Dublin, Mr. Robert Montgomery, Ph.C., last surviving son of the late Mr. John Montgomery, Dublin. The deceased, who had attained an advanced age, was registered as a pharmaceutical chemist in 1880, but he obtained his diploma as Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin, in 1841, and his M.R.C.S. England in 1847. He had a large practice in Dublin, which he relinquished owing to advancing age. The funeral took place on March 18, when the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was represented by Mr. W. F. Wells and Mr. A. T. Ferrall, Registrar.

**WRENN.**—At Mountlands, Taunton, on March 21, Mr. William Albert Wrenn, chemist and druggist, aged forty-nine.



MR. W. A. WRENN.

Mr. Wrenn was born in South London and educated at Anerley and Whitgift Grammar School, Croydon. After leaving school he was for some time in a tea-broker's office in London, and his mind being scientifically inclined he commenced analytical researches into the relative values of Indian and China teas. At that time he came under the notice of Mr. Chas. Umney, of Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, who advised him to devote himself entirely to chemistry.

This advice Mr. Wrenn acted upon, and he did much work on various chemical subjects, notably on essential oils, in which he was assisted by the facilities offered by the analytical laboratories of Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd. Mr. Wrenn was President of the Chemists' Assistants' Association in 1882, of which body he was one of the founders. He passed the Minor examination in 1883, and was elected a Fellow of the Chemical Society

in 1885. He was also a "membre d'honneur" of the Royal Society of Pharmacy of Brussels, this being conferred upon him at the time he obtained a diploma and gold medal as a result of a thesis on essential oils presented to the International Congress of Pharmacy at Brussels in 1887. In 1884 Mr. Wrenn acquired the old-established business of Mr. Gregory at Taunton, which has since been converted into a limited company, with branches at Langport and Wellington. Municipal life has always had an attraction for Mr. Wrenn. He was elected a Town Councillor in 1891, and filled various offices in connection with the Court Leet. He was constable of the borough for three years and then succeeded to the office of Portreeve, a position to which he was re-elected for four or five years in succession. The crowning point in his municipal career was reached in 1899, when he was elected Mayor of Taunton, an office which he filled with conspicuous success for two years. He was fond of travelling, and when during his term of office he attended the Paris Congress of Pharmacy in 1900 and Taunton, Mass., he impressed everyone with the dignity with which he upheld his position. Mr. Wrenn's health unfortunately began to fail soon afterwards, and he had been in precarious health for some time before his death.

## WILLS PROVEN.

**MR. JAMES ROBINSON**, 34 Addison Street, Nottingham, chemist, who died on February 4, left estate valued at 3,588*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* gross, with net personality 2,823*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* Probate of his will has been granted to his son, Mr. Wm. Ernest Robinson, Nottingham, manufacturing chemist, and his daughter, Miss Mary Elizabeth Robinson.

**MR. AUGUSTUS ZIEGELE**, Belle Vue, Sunset Avenue, Woodford Green, Essex, merchant, lately senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Ziegele, Schneidt & Co., Dunster House, Mincing Lane, London, E.C., who died on January 23, left estate of the gross value of 71,823*l.*, with net personality 65,837*l.* Probate of his will has been granted to his sons, Mr. Alfred Ziegele and Mr. Otto Ziegele, Dunster House, Mincing Lane, E.C., and Mr. Rudolf Pfundt, Hollodene, Dornton Road, South Croydon. The testator left 50*l.* to Rudolf Pfundt as executor, 6,000*l.* upon trust for his son Henry and his wife and issue, and he confirmed the title of his sons Alfred and Otto to the goodwill and trade-name of Ziegele, Schneidt & Co. The residue of his property he left to his sons Alfred Ziegele and Otto Ziegele and his daughter Emily Walker in equal shares, the share of his said daughter being retained upon the usual trusts for her benefit.

**MR. WILLIAM BRADBURY ROBINSON**, Field House, Brampton, Derbyshire, director of Messrs. Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Chesterfield, who died on January 21, left estate of the gross value of 35,289*l.* 17*s.*, with net personality 32,750*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* Probate of his will has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Jane Robinson, his brother, Mr. Charles Portland Robinson, Goldwell House, Chesterfield, and his sons, Mr. William Bradbury Robinson, Elm Lodge, Brampton, and Mr. Robert Robinson, Dalton Hall, Manchester, doctor of science, power being reserved to grant probate also to his son Victor Owen Robinson when he shall attain the age of twenty-one. The testator left 1,000*l.* from his life-insurance proceeds upon trust for his daughter Martha, and the remainder of the proceeds thereof he left to his daughters Florence, Cecile Bradbury, and Dorothy Robinson; 600 ordinary shares in Robinson & Sons, Ltd., to his son William; 300 ordinary shares in the said company to his son Victor; 250 10*l.* 4 per cent. first preference shares in the said company upon trust for his wife during her life or widowhood, with remainder to his daughters Florence, Cecile, and Dorothy; 500 of the said shares upon trust for his wife during her widowhood, and then 125 upon trust for his daughters Florence, Cecile, and Dorothy, the remainder (375) becoming part of his residuary estate; 875 10*l.* 4 per cent. second preference shares in the said company upon trust for all his daughters other than his daughter Martha; 250 10*l.* 4 per cent. first preference shares in the said company and 50 10*l.* 4 per cent. second preference shares thereof to his son Robert; 74 10*l.* 4 per cent. second preference shares to his son William; 250 10*l.* 4 per cent. first preference shares upon trust for his daughter Martha; an immediate legacy of 200*l.* and a further legacy of 1,000*l.* to his wife; eight freeholds in John Street, Brampton, upon trust for his wife during widowhood, with remainder upon trust for his unmarried daughters or such as shall be widows; his residence, Field House, upon trust for his wife during widowhood, desiring that she will make a home for his unmarried children or such as shall be widowed, and the residue of his estate he left upon trust for his said three sons.



## Contracts.

The following contracts have been accepted by the various local bodies:

Bath Guardians.—Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd., for drugs; Boots Cash Chemists, Ltd., for waterproof-sheeting; Bath Drug Co., for drugs required urgently.

Battersea Borough Council.—For annual supplies: Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., Middleton Bros., and Formalin Hygienic Co., Ltd., for disinfectants; International Sponge Importers, Ltd. (Henry Marks & Sons' branch), for sponges.

Bermondsey Borough Council.—Pryke & Palmer, for sponges (large selected of uniform size) at the following prices: Honeycomb, 18s. per lb.; sheepswool, 15s. per lb.; velvet, 11s. per lb.

Beverley Guardians.—W. T. Goldthorpe, pharmacist, Beverley, appointed chemist for six months.

Blackburn Union.—Booth & Openshaw, chemists, Blackburn, for the supply of drysalts' sundries during the ensuing half-year.

Bucklow (Cheshire) Rural District Council.—Watson & Son, Knutsford, for disinfectant-powder: Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., for disinfecting-fluids.

Buntingford Guardians.—It was reported at the last meeting of the Guardians that the local chemist (Mr. H. Fry, chemist and druggist) had refused to tender for the drug-supply, one tender being received from a Royston chemist. It was considered to be inconvenient to send to that town for drugs; and as only drugs to the value of 5*l.* were required during the term the Board decided that whenever necessary drugs should be purchased locally.

Cannock Guardians.—Haywards, Cannock, for clinical thermometers at 1*s.* 6*d.* each, cotton-wool at 7½*d.* per lb., Jeyes' fluid at 3*s.* per 10-gal. drum, yellow brimstone at 1½*d.* per lb., turpentine at 5*s.* per gal.; Mr. E. A. Fereday, chemist, Bridgton, for cylinder oil at 1*s.* 1½*d.* per gal., dust-combs 3*s.* 6*d.* per doz., feeding-bottles 4*s.* 6*d.* per doz., fullers' earth 5½*d.* per box, cod-liver oil 7*s.* per gal., grey wool 1*s.* 8*d.* per doz. sheets; Mr. T. W. Garland, Ph.C., Cannock, small tooth-brushes 4*s.* 6*d.* per doz., lint 1*s.* 3½*d.* per lb., Sanitas 10*d.* per pint bot., castor oil 4*s.* per gal.

Central London School District.—Thos. Hodgkinson, Prestons & King, for drugs and medical sundries.

Chichester Guardians.—Mr. F. French, (Chichester, for Jeyes' fluid at 4*s.* 3*d.* per gal.; Mr. W. J. Horton, chemist, Chichester, for carbolic acid at 1*s.* 4*d.* per gal., and cod-liver oil at 11½*d.* per pint.

Darlington Guardians.—Killgerm Co., Cleckheaton, for disinfectants.

Government Contracts.—Admiralty: Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., for glycerin; and Sadler & Co., Bridgeton, for soft soap. India Office: Australian Meat Co., for meat extract; Warne & Co., for waterproof-sheets; F. W. Berk & Co., for soda nitrate; C. Price & Co., for turpentine.

Grimsby Town Council.—Mr. M. Cook, chemist, Grimsby, for disinfectant bottles and corks and carbolic oil; Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., carbolic acid and formalin tablets; Mr. H. Schofield, Grimsby, disinfectant-fluid and sulphur-dioxide tubes; Fletcher Bros. & Co., Grimsby, disinfectant-powder and formalin.

Hemel Hempstead Guardians.—Mr. F. Chapman, chemist, Hemel Hempstead, for surgical dressings.

Hemel Hempstead Town Council.—Sanitas Co., Ltd., for disinfectants.

Hereford Town Council.—Ralph & Clarke, chemists, Hereford, appointed druggists for the ensuing half-year.

Hinckley Guardians.—Mr. K. Nixon, chemist, Hinckley, for the supply of chemicals.

Hull Guardians.—Kingston Medical and Surgical Supply, Hull, for medical appliances.

Ilford Urban Council.—Mr. J. Newton Wright, chemist, Ilford, for disinfectants for the Isolation Hospital.

Keighlev and Bingley Joint Hospital Board.—Mr. T. A. C. Butterfield, chemist, Keighley, for drugs.

Kensington Guardians.—For annual supplies: T. Hodgkinson, Prestons & King, drugs, at 298*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* [other tenders were Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd., 298*l.* 15*s.* 5½*d.*; Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., 305*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*; Willows, Francis, Butler & Thompson, Ltd., 312*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*; The British Drug Houses, Ltd., 317*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*; James Burroughs, Ltd. (two items), 54*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*]; S. Maw, Son & Sons, druggists' sundries, 56*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* [other tenders were: Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., 60*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*, and The Galen Manufacturing Co., 62*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*], and wool, lint, tow, etc., 437*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*; Atkinson & Co., Ltd., waterproof-sheeting, 142*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; P. B. Cow & Co., indiarubber goods, 8*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*

London County Council.—For asylums supplies at estimated values: Seven months: Geo. T. Cox & Sons, Ltd., extract of beef, 218*l.* 5*s.*; Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., honey, 52*l.*; Nestlé and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., condensed

milk, 301*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*; L. Rose & Co., Ltd., lime-juice, 333*l.* 18*s.*; Hy. Sarson & Sons, Ltd., vinegar, 79*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* Twelve months: John Knight, Ltd., soap, 5,131*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*; Cresswell Bros., sponges, 587*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., disinfectants, 437*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*; Middleton Bros., disinfectants, 18*s.* 9*d.*; Houghtons, Ltd., photographic materials, 65*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd., drugs at 49 per cent. off list-prices; Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., druggists' sundries at 13 per cent. off list-prices.

Loughborough Board of Guardians.—Mr. G. J. Baldwin, chemist, Loughborough, appointed chemist for a year.

Milton Regis Guardians.—Mr. J. E. French, chemist, Sittingbourne, for medicines at 44*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Neath Guardians.—Mr. J. G. Isaacs, chemist, Neath, for the supply of chemists' sundries to the workhouse and cottage homes during the ensuing half-year.

Reigate Guardians.—Mr. W. H. Fowler, Ph.C., Redhill, for drugs, etc.

Richmond Guardians.—Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd., for six months' supply of drugs at 24*l.*

St. Pancras Borough Council.—John Knight, Ltd., for the annual supply of soaps to the public baths and washhouses at the following prices: Honey, 52*s.* per cwt.; primrose, 23*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; laundry, 20*s.* per cwt.

Stepney Guardians.—John Knight, Ltd., for the supply of soap to the workhouse at 106*l.* 2*s.*, and to the Stafford Homes at 39*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*

Steyning Guardians.—Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd., for drugs at 37½ per cent. under schedule prices, and surgical requisites at 40 per cent. under list-prices.

Strand Union.—For annual supplies of drugs, Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd. The following also tendered: Thos. Hodgkinson, Prestons & King, and Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.

Tottenham Urban District Council.—For annual supplies of disinfectants: Sanitas Co., Ltd., Sanitas fluid at 3*s.* 2*d.* per gal., Sanitas emulsion 8*s.* per gal., crude Sanitas 3*s.* 6*d.* per gal., formalin fluid 4*s.* 2*d.* per gal., formalin tablets 2*s.* 2*d.* per lb.; Adcocks, sulphur candles, 13*s.* 1*d.* per cwt.; Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., carbolic-powder 3*s.* 3*d.* per cwt., carbolated cresote 7½*d.* per gal., ialine 2*s.* 6*d.* per gal.; E. Cook & Co., Ltd., carbolic acid 1*s.* 3*d.* per gal., co-fectant 2*s.* 6*d.* per 40 gals., 2*s.* 10*d.* per 10 gals.

Wakefield Guardians.—Mr. W. Pollard, chemist, Wakefield, for drugs, chemicals, and surgical appliances.

Westminster City Council.—A. C. Young & Co., Adcocks, Burt, Boulton & Heywood, Ltd., and Kitson & Co., for the annual supply of disinfectants.

Whitechapel Guardians.—E. Cook & Co., Ltd., for soap at 164*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

Yeovil Town Council.—Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., Sheffield, for izar; Killgerm Co., Cleckheaton, for disinfectants.

## WESTMINSTER WISDOM.

The Week in Parliament.

CORONATION HOLIDAYS.

The Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons on Tuesday that it is not proposed to omit the usual Bank Holiday at Whitsuntide in consequence of the extra holidays at the Coronation. In London, however, there would be a public holiday on June 25, the day of the first royal progress.

THE NEW JAPANESE TARIFF.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has, we are informed, decided to make a statement in regard to the new Japanese Tariff and the result of the negotiations which have been proceeding between the Governments of the two countries in regard to the concessions which are desired in the interests of British traders.

DENTISTS AND THE PETROL-DUTY.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has informed Mr. Wilkie, M.P., that the relief which is allowed in respect of motor-car licence-duty and motor-spirit duty to duly qualified medical practitioners under the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, is not applicable to dentists using motor-cars. In regard to the differentiation of treatment the right hon. gentleman points out that the saving of human life and suffering frequently depends upon a medical man possessing an expeditious means of locomotion, and that in this respect the case of a dentist is not parallel.

THE USE OF ANTITOXIN.

Mr. John Burns, M.P., informed Mr. H. G. Chancellor, M.P., in the House of Commons on Monday, March 20,

that he had seen the report of the medical officer of health for Islington in which he recommends that inoculation with antitoxin supplied free by the Borough Council should be commenced the moment diphtheria is suspected, and even before the diagnosis is positive; but he did not propose to interfere with the discretion of the local authorities in acting upon the provisions of the Order recently issued. By the terms of that Order the arrangements as to keeping, distribution, and use of antitoxin are required to be in accordance with the advice of the medical officers of health. The fact that the sections under which the Order authorising the supply of antitoxin have been made refers to the provision of a temporary supply of medicine, and medical advice did not, in his opinion, necessitate or render desirable the withdrawal of the Orders.

Dr. Addison (L., Hoxton) asked whether it was not a fact that out of the records of the Brook Fever Hospital there were more than 2,000 cases in which antitoxin had been given on the first day the disease had not proved fatal; that the percentage of fatalities increased with the number of days which elapsed before antitoxin was administered, and that this was the uniform experience of large fever hospitals; and whether, in view of these facts, Mr. Burns would make the supply of antitoxin available as easily and as early as possible to poor persons afflicted with diphtheria.—Mr. Burns replied that he believed the facts as quoted were correct.

## Sale of Mineral Acids.

THE following is a new Order in regard to the sale by retail in Great Britain and Ireland, by all persons, of sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids and soluble oxalates:

At the Court at Buckingham Palace  
The 22nd day of March, 1911.

Present:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, it is, among other things, enacted that "it shall not be lawful to sell any substance to which this section applies by retail, unless the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper, or cover in which the substance is contained is distinctly labelled with the name of the substance and the word "Poisonous" and with the name and address of the seller of the substance, and unless such other regulations as may be prescribed under this section by Order in Council are complied with."

And whereas it is expedient that regulations should be prescribed in pursuance of the said Act:

Now, therefore, his Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to prescribe the regulations which are hereunto annexed, and to order that the same regulations shall come into force on the 1st day of October next.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

### REGULATIONS REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING ORDER IN COUNCIL. *Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.*

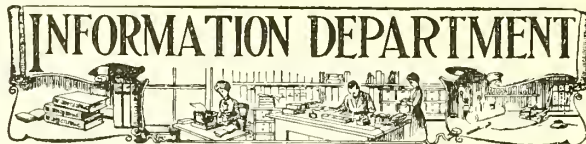
1. In the sale by retail of any substance to which Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, applies, the label required by the said section to be affixed to the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper, or cover in which the substance is contained shall bear, distinctly printed thereon, the additional words "Not to be taken."

2. In the sale by retail of any liquid substance to which Section 5 applies, such substance shall not be delivered or sent out except in bottles or other containers rendered distinguishable by touch from ordinary bottles or containers.

[Soluble oxalates are also included in Section 5 of the 1908 Act, and if interpreted according to High Court decisions under the 1868 Act a solution of a soluble oxalate would be included in the second regulation.—EDITOR, C. & D.]

**A CAMPHOR-TREE PEST.**—An insect pest of the camphor-trees on the main island of Japan and Formosa, in the shape of a new species of the Psyllide, *Trioza camphora*, is described by Professor C. Sasaki in the "Journal of the College of Agriculture, Tokio University" (vol. ii., No. 5). The larvæ give rise to flatish button galls on the leaves.

THE CUSTOMS TARIFF REVISION COMMISSION now sitting at St. Petersburg decided, at a recent meeting, to recommend a reduction of the Customs duty on ambergris, balsams of tolu and of Peru, storax, benzoin, and odoriferous resins used in perfumery (paragraph 4 of Tarrif No. 87) from the present rate of 12 roubles per pound (3*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.), to 8 roubles per pound (2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.).



Postal Address:

C. & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Telegraphic Address: "CHEMICUS LONDON."

Telephone No.: BANK 852 (two lines).

## INFORMATION WANTED.

We would be obliged if any reader would inform us by post-card or telephone who are the makers or agents of the articles mentioned in the following inquiries received since our last issue:

- 241/34. "Penuscco": supply.
- 240/19. "Lin-Gloss": proprietors.
- 244/1. Gyreh cones (for rheumatism).
- 241/33. Enot's hair preparations: makers.
- 240/330. Cooper's gingerbeer-powder: makers.
- 244/59. "Lyntol" (fine white powder for gout).
- 243/3. "Spinalife" brush: address of makers.
- 238/20. "Carbonyle," a disinfectant: suppliers.
- 243/72. "Laxia" or "Loxia" (Dover): suppliers.
- 241/340. "Clarke's Carlsbad Powder": suppliers.
- 240/31. Bond's "Silicate Glass Cement": supply.
- 242/56. Makers of machine for pleating bottle-caps.
- 244/52. "Zillah" manieure preparations: proprietors.
- 240/332. Hanning's pure peppermint lozenges: makers.
- 239/27. "Etablissements Francaises" Burgundy: London agents.
- 240/33. Fox's "Red Cross" lotion and pills: address of makers.
- 239/17. "Miller's Carbolic Soap, 10 per cent.": manufacturers.
- 241/40. Makers (British) of all-glass and glass and metal syringes, also platinum needles.

## INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

During the past week we have answered inquiries as to where the following articles can be obtained, and in many cases we have given the actual makers. The information will be repeated to any other inquirers who send to this Department a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose.

- Advertising machines (235/45).
- Amber resin (first-hand dealers) (243/112).
- Bardelia bandages (239/46).
- Benzol (in casks) (238/21).
- "Bromo-Phosph." (actual makers) (238/7).
- Caustic soda (ton lots for export) (243/11).
- China clay (first-hand supply) (243/115).
- Colgate's soaps (London agents) (237/11).
- Crembas (London agents) (242/30).
- Dale's plaster (238/70).
- Decker's perfumery and toilet articles (London agents) (235/54).
- Enzymol (240/20).
- Eosin (actual makers) (240/25).
- Eudoxin (London agents) (243/400).
- Filter papers (actual makers) (239/43).
- French chalk (243/116).
- Gre-solvent (237/62).
- Ingrain linen pencils (239/28).
- Irish moss (for export) (243/118).
- Karazona wine (239/230).
- "Killgerm" disinfectants (237/13).
- Kimball's anti-rheumatic rings (235/49).
- Lactoserve (238/58).
- Laxatol (239/9).
- Laxatoline (239/900).
- Laxoin (239/900).
- Laxophen (239/901).
- Leach, Neal & Co. (address) (240/28).
- Macassar oil (proprietors) (239/19).
- Mastic cement (238/10).
- Mexican corn-eure (Des Vages) (243/37).
- "Neuidere" advertiser (242/48).
- "Ozo" inhalers (237/13).
- "Perolin" and sprayer (235/50).
- Pertussin (London agents) (238/18).
- "Poso" electro-massage machine (actual makers) (242/69).
- Potash caustic (in ton and cwt.) (243/110).
- "Primus" burner and specialities (242/25).
- Probinlin (239/902).
- Purgella (239/903).
- Purgo (239/907).
- Silicated turned wood boxes (patentees) (242/23).
- Sir Astley Cooper's preparations (240/22).
- Soda ash (for export) (243/111).
- Soda silicate (actual makers) (243/113).
- Sodium camphorieum (239/26).
- Soluble cresol (240/67).
- Starch powder (243/117).
- Thermometers (for Burmese trade) (240/28).
- Therox (240/26).
- Topical postcards (pictorial) (235/65).
- Tragacanth (ton and cwt. lots) (243/114).
- Veterinary medicine chests (237/36).
- J. B. Williams Co., London address (Swedish inquiry) (237/2).



## OBSERVATIONS & REFLECTIONS.

By Xrayser II.

### Sight-testing by Opticians,

whether pharmacists or not, would seem to be much on a par with counter-prescribing, and subject to the same dangers. It is not clear from the condensed reports of the Wood-Abraham case whether the jury believed the plaintiff or the defendant with regard to the alleged undertaking of the latter to diagnose the eye-disease, and the verdict, therefore, calls for no remark; but the attitude of the medical witnesses concerns us too nearly to be allowed to pass without comment. Evidently they held it wrong, if not criminal, even when the test indicates the use of certain glasses, to supply them without a medical opinion, because the condition of the eyes "may be" dependent upon some obscure disease. Compare this attitude of the experts with the fact (see *C. & D.*, page 400) that the British Medical Association is only now beginning to insist on the "desirability" of the diagnosis of eye-diseases being included in the medical curriculum, and its injustice (to use the mildest term) is the more apparent. We are accustomed to being charged with a misdemeanour for daring to administer a draught for headache heedless of the fact that the pain we relieve may be only the symptom of some unsuspected trouble which, *ex hypothesi*, a doctor would at once detect; probably the time is coming when we shall not be allowed to sell a man a tooth-brush because the state of his teeth depends upon that of his stomach. We shall soon learn to regard the doctor as Cassius did Cæsar:

"Why, man, he doth bestride the narrow world  
Like a Colossus; and we petty men  
Walk under his huge legs, and peep about  
To find ourselves dishonourable graves."

### The Successful Advertiser

must evidently be a person of great natural ability and many accomplishments. It was shown in these columns the other week that he must have something of the poet's feeling for words, and now it appears that he must be a poet in a wider sense, must follow the lead of nature and be able to invest ideas with beauty, and in addition to this be a practical psychologist—one who can read, understand, and enter into the varying moods of his public. It is a fascinating picture that F. A. Degen draws; it suggests the existence of a tenth Muse, the Muse of advertising; but I am not sure that our modern experts in this line do not over-estimate their art. The old method—the hypnotic method, as it may be called—of harping upon the single word or phrase until the public is obsessed by it, and buys the article without consciously willing to do so, is, I fancy, the surest way, perhaps the only way, to world-wide success. A little preliminary explanation is no doubt required, but not much; it is the persistent, all-environmental presentment of the name or phrase until it becomes part of our mental habit that does the business. And perhaps it does not, after all, matter very much what the phrase is, though there should be an initial advantage in having one that is naturally adhesive.

### The Racing Chariot,

for that is what Tacitus calls a "curriculum," now being shown off for inspection by the Pharmaceutical Council, "drives heavily," like the chariots of Pharaoh's army in the Red Sea. The adverse decisions reported last week of several Associations, some of them the most important in the country, are not

unlikely to prove fatal to the scheme. Had these decisions been arrived at and published earlier in the discussion, they would have been followed by scores of others—these luke-warm, half-hearted people who like their thinking done for them, and who always take the line of least resistance and follow the leader; but, late though it be, I shall not be surprised if the call for a *plébiscite* leads to postponement of the consideration of the whole subject. The Council cannot afford to risk an adverse vote on the ratification of the by-laws, or even an acute division of opinion; for a resolute minority can always bring powerful influences to bear on the Privy Council. The Liverpool vote is all the more piquant inasmuch as a member of the Council and a member of the Examining Board took part in the discussion. It can hardly be affirmed that either was consumed with loyalty to the men, whoever they are, who drafted the scheme, and I have a dim suspicion that neither of them will do more than drop a few crocodile tears if the same fate befall Mr. Currie's chariot that befell those of the Egyptian army aforesaid.

### The Elixir of Life

has been discovered at last. So says Mr. W. T. Stead in the latest "Review of Reviews," and we all know that Mr. Stead, like Brutus, is an honourable man. Appropriately enough, the elixir comes from that land of mystery, the Far East, but whether Arabia or India is to have the lion's share of the glory of discovering it is not quite clear. It would be in accordance with the fitness of things if it came from Arabia, for Mr. Wootton tells us in his "Chronicles of Pharmacy" that the philosopher's stone was first brought to light by an Arabian, named Geber, whose chemical discoveries, made in the eighth century, were written down a century later by Rhazes. Truly there is nothing new under the sun, for I find that among the methods of treatment recommended by Rhazes was the use, in cases of weakness of the stomach and of the digestive organs, of cold water and buttermilk! Whether the elixir puffed by Mr. Stead will turn out to be any more original than Metchnikoff's momentous discovery of the virtues of sour milk we cannot, of course, say, but it has certainly enlisted the strenuous advocacy of that versatile enthusiast. If the tale is true, or, what is much the same thing, if the public can be persuaded that it is true, the lucky owner of the recipe should be a millionaire in no time; but as to this last development I am content to "wait and see."

### Miss Gertrude Lowthian Bell,

in her new book "Amurath to Amurath," gives us a vivid account of her visit to the famous pitch-springs of Hit (the ancient Is), on the Euphrates above Babylon, and of the sulphur-marshes in the neighbourhood. There are five of these springs, the largest of which, called the Marj (meadow), is said to be inexhaustible, as much as twenty-five donkey loads per day being sometimes taken from it without apparently diminishing the supply. The next largest is not worked, but the overflow from it forms a hard asphalt pavement over half a square mile of the desert, and the remaining three springs yield from twenty to fifty loads of pitch daily. It was from these wells, as Herodotus tells us, that bitumen was obtained for the building of Babylon, and from them, too, we may imagine Noah to have got the material with which he pitched his ark, as the Arabs still do the basket boats of the Euphrates. The processes employed in the bitumen-furnaces of Hit have not, says Miss Bell, altered by a shade from those employed five thousand years ago, and the place itself—which Rauwolf, who calls it Ibt, spoke of in 1574 as a "great town"—is now a wretched, dirty, malodorous village of some 2,500 inhabitants. Miss Bell calls it "the devil's cauldron." Pliny refers to these springs as a source of naphtha, and at the time of Rauwolf's visit gunpowder was manufactured in great quantities in the neighbourhood; "not (he says) from Salt-Peter, as ours is, but out of another Juice, which they take from a Tree that is reckon'd to be a kind of Willow; known to the Persians by the name of *Fer*, and to the Arabians by *Garb*." (Staphort's Translation, 1693).

# ALL BRITISH.

THE

## 'SANITAS' Disinfectants

(All kinds and for all uses)



Are all of British Invention and  
British Manufacture, and British  
Talent and British Labour are  
:: exclusively employed by ::



The 'SANITAS' Co., Ltd.,  
LOCKSLEY ST., LIMEHOUSE, LONDON, E.

**Wm POPPELREUTER, MANCHESTER**  
TERPENELESS, CONCENTRATED  
non-clouding ESSENTIAL OILS.  
HEINRICH HAENSEL'S  
Unequalled Speciality.

**FLETCHERS'** FOR TINCTURES, INFUSIONS,  
AND SYRUPS.

**CONCENTRATED**  
Sole Proprietors:  
FLETCHER, FLETCHER & CO., Ltd.  
London and Sydney. **LIQUORS**

## Editorial Articles.

### John Attfield.

ONE of the few remaining Victorian stalwarts of British pharmacy has passed away through the death of John Attfield. His influence in pharmaceutical affairs for a period of forty years was felt and valued in all that concerns pharmaceutical education and Pharmacopœia revision. Succeeding generations of young pharmacists who speak the English tongue have been indebted to him for his exposition of chemistry as contained in his manual on that science, and although comparatively little has been heard from him since his retirement, his name was still cherished, and all who knew him had happy recollections of his influence upon them, and regrets that his life had been sapped by repeated attacks of neuritis.

John Attfield was born at Barnet in 1835, his father (also John Attfield) being one of a family which was known in the district in the eighteenth century, if not before. He was educated at the school of the Rev. Alexander Stewart at Barnet, and in 1849 was apprenticed for five years to Mr. William F. Smith, Ph.C., Walworth. During the concluding term of his apprenticeship he attended the School of Pharmacy at Bloomsbury Square, where in 1854 he obtained the medals in chemistry and pharmacy, and in botany and materia medica. He also entered for and passed the Minor examination and offered himself as a candidate for the Major, but being under age he was not admitted, and before he reached his majority he was appointed junior assistant to Dr. Stenhouse, then Professor of Chemistry in the Medical School at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and the leading authority on the chemistry of the essential oils. This was in October 1854, and it is interesting to recall that among other candidates for the post were Crookes, Mathiessen, and Henry Watts. Stenhouse was succeeded at St. Bart's by Dr. Edward Frankland, and Attfield remained with him as demonstrator, assisting him in many of his researches, besides lecturing at the Addiscombe Military College and spending his spare time in literary work.

\* \* \*

In the summer of 1862 John Attfield was appointed Director of the laboratories at the School of Pharmacy, and afterwards Professor of Practical Chemistry—a subject which Professor Theo. Redwood gave up in order to concentrate his attention upon the teaching of Theoretical Chemistry and Pharmacy. A short time after this appointment Professor Attfield went to Germany in order to attain the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Marburg was

## G. S. MUMFORD & SONS, FARRINGTON RD., LONDON, E.C.

Finest <b>ARROWROOT</b>	1/ lb.	No 1 Finest Pure <b>FULLER'S EARTH</b> (Light Colour)	15/ cwt.
<b>BICARB. SODA</b>	15/ cwt.	Best Cleaned <b>LINSEED (TEA)</b>	30/ cwt.
Finest Extra Special <b>BORACIC ACID</b>	40/ cwt.	Finest Pure <b>LIQURICE JUICE</b>	10/ lb.
<b>POWDER, Finest</b>		Finest Compound <b>LIQURICE POWDER</b>	3 & 1/ lb.
No. 1 Finest Pure <b>CRUSHED LINSEED</b>	31/ cwt.	<b>PUMICE POWDER</b>	35/ cwt.
No. 2 Pure <b>CRUSHED LINSEED</b>	30/ cwt.	Extra Finest Levigated	
Best Cleaned <b>LINSEED</b>	30/ cwt.	No. 1 Finest Light Pure <b>PRECIP. CHALK</b>	25/ cwt.
<b>EPSOM SALTS, E.S.S.</b>	11/6 cwt.	Finest Pure <b>STARCH POWDER</b>	22/ cwt.
Purified, Clean, and Dry	12/6 ..	Finest Pure <b>TOILET</b>	32/ cwt.
Ditto, Medium Crystals		<b>OATMEAL, SPECIAL</b>	
<b>FLOWERS OF SUL-</b>	13/6 cwt.	Finest Levigated	
<b>PHUR, Finest English</b>	9/6 ..	<b>"WHITE EARTH"</b>	18/ cwt.
Ditto, Foreign		(Toilet purposes)	
<b>FULLER'S EARTH</b>	1/2 & 1/6		
(In Dredgers)	5611/22		

Carriage Paid to railway stations within 200 miles of London (for allowance made for distances beyond). Terms, less 2 1/2 per cent. Cash or 1 month net.

**JEWSBURY & BROWN'S**  
**J & B**

**Mineral Waters**  
**MANCHESTER**

By Appointment to the King

**S.V.M.**

**METHYLATED SPIRIT**  
Also RECTIFIED SPIRIT.

**S.V.R.**

**Jas. Burrough Ltd.**

D.I. Cale Distillery, Hutton Road,  
LAMBETH, S.E.

**SARTOLIN**

New Remedy for CONSUMPTION & ASTHMA.

Write for Booklet, sent Post Free.

**SARTOLIN, LTD., 20 HIGH HOLBORN,**  
LONDON, W.C.



his selection, but as he lacked a colloquial knowledge of German and as all the examiners were not familiar with English he went to the sister university of Tübingen, where he obtained the degree, submitting a thesis on the spectrum of carbon, which was read at the Royal Society in June 1862. Professor Attfield's career as one of the Pharmaceutical Society's professors lasted for thirty-four years and terminated by his resignation in June 1896. This came about in rather a curious manner. The Theoretical Chemistry chair and the Directorship of the Research Laboratory at Bloomsbury Square were then held by Professor W. R. Dunstan, who had been a private pupil of Professor Attfield and succeeded to the chair on Professor Redwood's retirement. Early in 1896 Professor Dunstan accepted the appointment of Director of the Scientific Department of the Imperial Institute and accordingly resigned. Some difficulty arose in regard to his successor, it being felt that the old arrangement of a chair of theoretical chemistry and another of practical chemistry was out of keeping with modern ideas. None felt this more than Professor Attfield, and we may now mention a fact not hitherto published, that immediately after the annual meeting in May 1896, when Mr. John Whitfield, of Scarborough, had spoken in regard to the Chemical Laboratory at the Square, Professor Attfield had a conversation with a representative of the *C. & D.*, as a result of which there appeared in our issue of May 30, 1896, p. 776, some comments upon Mr. Whitfield's references, our note ending thus :

"The arrangement whereby theoretical chemistry and practical chemistry are entrusted to two professors is an artificial one, which the Council are solely responsible for, and it is not the best method for teaching chemistry. The relation of the research and educational work of the Society is now under the consideration of a committee, and it is not unlikely that Mr. Whitfield's earnest appeal may influence their opinions. The present director of the Chemistry Laboratory has always been a prominent pharmaceutical-education reformer, so that it may be expected that he would be the first to support any better scheme than the present."

In the course of the conversation Professor Attfield intimated his perfect willingness to resign, if his resignation would smooth matters for the Council as to the appointment of a successor to Professor Dunstan. Our note had an immediate effect, as a few days later it was intimated by Mr. Carteighe at a meeting of the Council that a letter had been written to Professor Attfield requesting an interview, and as a result of that interview the Professor at once placed his resignation in the hands of the Council.

During his tenure of the professorship Professor Attfield kept exact records of his work and in the four-and-thirty years 2,367 pupils passed through his hands. No better appreciation of his work as a teacher can be given than that which was embodied in an address presented to him by his old pupils and friends on July 10, 1897, at his residence in Watford, which was as follows :

## THIS ALBUM,

containing the signatures of one thousand grateful pupils and two hundred other public friends of Professor John Attfield, Ph.D., F.R.S., was presented to him, together with a silver tray and a silver tea and coffee service, on 10th July, 1897, on the occasion of his retirement from the Chair of Practical Chemistry in the School of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, a chair which he had occupied for a period of thirty-four years, from 1862 to 1896, to the great advantage of the recipients of his instruction. During the whole of this long tenure of his important office, Professor Attfield not only won and retained the respect of successive generations of students by the lucidity, accuracy, and thoroughness of his teaching, but he also endeared himself to them by his unflinching tact, kindness, and urbanity. Not less successfully did he serve pharmacists and medical practitioners, and through them the public, by his versatile ability, untiring energy, and power of organisation as an editor of the *Pharmacopœia*, and author of a manual of chemistry, and generally as a worker who unceasingly applied the resources of the great science of chemistry to the demands of the great art of healing. It is the earnest hope of his pupils and his many other public friends that he may long enjoy those blessings of health and leisure which he has so well deserved.

On behalf of a general committee of three hundred and fifty members, and of the whole twelve hundred signatories, including many prominent pharmacists and eminent men of science of all countries,

CHARLES UMNEY, Chairman.  
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

\* \* \*

The Professor's work as an educator was not confined to Bloomsbury Square. Five years after he became Director of the laboratories there appeared the first edition of his book entitled "Introduction to Pharmaceutical Chemistry." It extended to a little over 450 pages, and was so successful that the second edition was enlarged and given the title by which it has since become known—namely, "Chemistry : General, Medical and Pharmaceutical, including the Chemistry of the British Pharmacopœia : a Manual on the Science of Chemistry and its Applica-

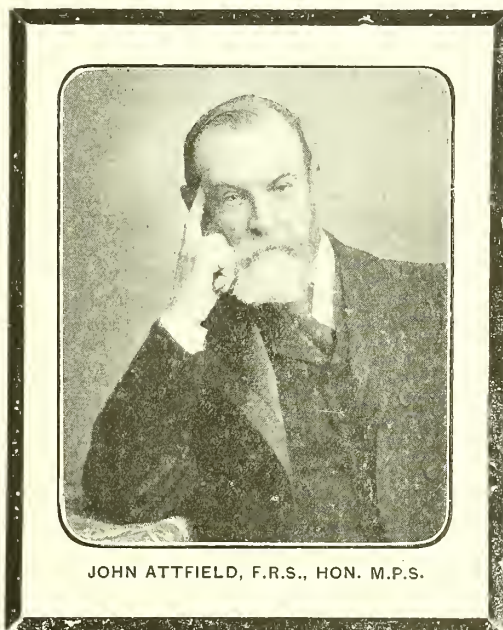
tions in Medicine and Pharmacy." The title-page of this book, known the world over as "Attfield," contains a record of his honours and achievements, to wit :

By John Attfield, F.R.S., M.A., and Ph.D. (Tübingen),  
F.I.C., F.C.S.,

Professor of Practical Chemistry to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 1862-96; formerly Demonstrator of Chemistry at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London; Honorary Member of twenty-three Societies, Associations, and Colleges of Pharmacy in Europe and America; one of the three Editors of the British Pharmacopœia, 1885; Editor of the Addendum to the British Pharmacopœia, 1890; Editor of the British Pharmacopœia, 1898, and of its Indian and Colonial Addendum, 1900.

For the eighteenth edition Dr. Attfield required assistance, and this he obtained from Dr. Leonard Dobbin, who edited that edition as well as the nineteenth. There is also an American edition of "Attfield" adapted to the United States Pharmacopœia.

The eminence of a man like Dr. Attfield is the measure of his originality and work. There was no influence behind him to help him on in his career. For his success he had to depend solely upon what was in himself, and very early



JOHN ATTFIELD, F.R.S., HON. M.P.S.

he began to do original work and to publish the results. The first work was on the solubility of mercurial precipitates in alkaline salts, and a paper on the subject was read to the Chemical Discussion Association of the Pharmaceutical Society in November 1859. Professor Redwood was the President of that Association, which lasted from 1853 to 1866, and had the leading young and middle-aged pharmacists of the day among its number—*e.g.*, Samuel Gale, Joseph Ince, and John Williams. John Attfield was a member of the committee. From that time, without intermission, for forty years Dr. Attfield contributed regularly to pharmaceutical and scientific literature, and he was the recognised authority on a number of subjects. He was one of the handful of young chemists and pharmacists who founded the British Pharmaceutical Conference in 1863, and was senior Honorary Secretary of that body from its foundation until 1880, when the members of the Conference presented him with 500 volumes of general literature as testimony to the work which he had done for the fraternity of pharmacists and the progress of pharmacy through the Conference proceedings. These volumes filled a room in the Doctor's home at Ashlands. When he got them (Mrs. Attfield helped in their selection) he looked upon them as reading for his retirement, and when we last spoke to him in this library at Ashlands three years ago, he confessed that he had read them many times—Lytton, Thackeray, Carlyle, Max Müller, and other giants of literature “ministered to the pleasures of a well-earned retirement.” But his services to the British Pharmaceutical Conference did not end then. He was President at the Southampton meeting in 1882 and again at Southport in 1883, when his addresses were on “The Relation of Pharmacy to the State.” This was a sequence to an earlier (1872) thesis on Pharmaceutical Education, in which he gave impetus to Schacht's idea of an academic curriculum for pharmacists similar to that of medical doctors; Attfield's fervour and thoroughness raised the proposal almost into the region of practical politics and won for the principle so wide support that we still have the remnants of the enthusiasm now, when the business and practice of pharmacy have changed so much as to present a veritable differentiation, as marked as the differentiation which was created by the 1852 and 1868 Acts. Dr. Attfield could not, as a born educator, do aught else than support the best in pharmaceutical education, and that was particularly felt in all that he did within the British Pharmaceutical Conference, to which he remained faithful to the end, attending the meetings when he could, otherwise sending a kindly message, which latterly became a feature of the introductory proceedings. The last (July 1910) was:

“I had longed to be with the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Cambridge on July 25, but, alas! neuritis imprisons me. I hope the assembly will be very successful.”

When the project for the unification of the three Pharmacopœias was embodied in the Medical Act, 1858, Attfield was working at St. Bart.'s, but by the time the first edition of the British Pharmacopœia was published (1864) he was Director of the Pharmaceutical Society's laboratories. The Society as such had had nothing to do with the work of unification, but several of its leading members in Edinburgh and London had assisted, and were actually members of the committees which undertook the herculean and thankless task of producing agreement out of English, Irish, and Scotch standards. When the book was published, series of lectures were given in the lecture-theatre at 17 Bloomsbury Square, by Professors Bentley and Redwood, and Dr. Attfield. They were frankly condemnatory. Dr. Attfield's two lectures were on “The Relationship

of the British Pharmacopœia to Pharmacology.” The comments were chiefly upon the chemical and galenical preparations, these being at the time more thought of as “pharmacology” than now. The lectures contributed with other criticism to the suppression of the first British Pharmacopœia, and the General Medical Council ordered a new one to be prepared, appointing Professor Redwood and Mr. Warrington to edit it. Even at that time Dr. Attfield advocated the co-operation of pharmaceutical bodies with the General Medical Council in Pharmacopœia revision; and there is little doubt that it was then his ambition to lead in this matter, and to become Editor of the British Pharmacopœia. Professor Redwood edited the Additions published in 1874, but when he was asked by the General Medical Council to edit the 1885 edition he declined. As a result Professors Attfield and Bentley were associated with him, and as soon as the 1885 edition was published Dr. Attfield was appointed Reporter in Pharmacy to the Pharmacopœia Committee. He was entering upon the greatest task of his life. Although a committee of the Pharmaceutical Society had been associated in the preparation of the new B.P., there was in pharmaceutical circles a strong feeling against co-operation. Mr. Carteighe (then President) was the leader of a party who thought that pharmacists should have equal rights with medical men in the preparation of the National Pharmacopœia, and an attempt had been made a year or two before to get an amendment of the Medical Acts to that effect. While that proposal was still in being, the new Pharmacopœia was proposed, and Bloomsbury Square delayed acceptance of the General Medical Council's invitation to assist. This was supposed to put the medical body in a quandary; but the appointment of the three Professors solved the difficulty, and created some consternation in Bloomsbury. Dr. Attfield set himself the task of restoring friendly feeling between the medical and pharmaceutical authorities, and not until he had completely succeeded with the publication under his exclusive editorship of the 1898 edition and the Indian and Colonial Addendum did he cease his connection with the British Pharmacopœia.

We have little hesitation in saying that Dr. Attfield's greatest achievement was in this Pharmacopœia matter. Everything was against him, and his ambitions were great—he wanted (1) pharmacists and physicians to work in harmony, and (2) an Imperial Pharmacopœia. To do the latter within the limits of the statutory powers of the General Medical Council was a big thing; but when we say that to-day the British Pharmacopœia is legally adopted in all the British Dominions, we have said that Dr. Attfield succeeded. Nor was that the bigger task. It took him years to get his immediate pharmaceutical coadjutors to look with favour on his scheme of medico-pharmaceutical co-operation; and, strange to say, his success was largely due to his excellent annual reports to the General Medical Council on the progress of pharmacy in its relation to the British Pharmacopœia. Looking back upon them we are inclined to regard them as the cleverest writing that ever came from Dr. Attfield's pen—and he was one of the ablest writers of his day. He meant the reports to show what pharmacists were doing voluntarily to make the British Pharmacopœia a better book, and he proved to the medical profession how much they are really indebted to pharmacists. He also tried to placate his pharmaceutical opponents, and that he did by securing the complete sympathy of the rank-and-file of workers, who were not concerned with finesse or precedent, but liked to get a little recognition for themselves and to help in making the B.P. a



better book. In short, Dr. Attfield began Pharmacopœia revision when chaos prevailed in arrangements and manners, and he left it fifteen years later working smoothly, with perfect harmony between all parties, and the British Pharmacopœia universally adopted throughout the Empire.

Apart from his connection with pharmacy, Dr. Attfield enjoyed a large practice as a consultant on chemical matters. Water and sewage were among his specialties, but his opinion was sought on many questions. When he retired from the Professorship he had made a competence, but was looking forward to having his only son, Donald Harvey Attfield, associated with him as an adviser on questions of hygiene and public health. Young Attfield was a Cambridge man, having graduated there in Arts and Medicine, and he was for a short time a demonstrator at King's College, London. A partnership was formed with Dr. J. C. Thresh, and chambers were taken in the Temple; but young Attfield preferred a larger sphere of work, and became Quarantine Medical Officer at Suez—work which he continued for years, until he was accidentally infected with tuberculosis and succumbed to that white plague. Dr. Attfield is survived by Mrs. Attfield and two daughters. There is much about him that we have left unsaid. His help to Chicago pharmacists when the College of Pharmacy there was destroyed in the fire of 1871 is one of the things that abide in American memories. Justice cannot be done to his personality in a few lines. The mention of his charm of manner, his consummate tact, his graceful speech, and his ever-flowing kindness to the young, will suffice to bring back to many what John Attfield was to them. We cannot more appropriately conclude this appreciation than with a quatrain which he added to a proof of an article in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, May 23, 1908, and added, he told us, in the full belief that it was his last message to his pharmaceutical confrères:

*What is our duty here? To tend  
From good to better, thence to best;  
Grateful to drink Life's cup, then bend  
Murmuring to our bed of rest.*

## The Turpentine Market.

In our issue of October 15, 1910 (p. 589), we reviewed the turpentine market in detail, and indicated that higher prices might be expected. Since then the market has steadily advanced, and it is doubtful if the end is yet in sight. This series of advances has created fresh records for the product, and recently the market has shown considerable animation. One of these periods was on Monday last when it was stated that "the excitement in this market almost baffles description," a further advance of fully 1s. 6d. to 2s. having been established, closing strong "at 72s. to 72s. 6d." These are the highest prices ever touched in the history of the trade, and to find any near approach to these figures it is necessary to go back to 1905, when the highest price paid was 63s. 6d. At this time spot delivery was "cornered" and commanded a high premium owing to the rigid control exercised by the larger American producers. On the present occasion, however, there are serious evidences of present and prospective scarcity, not only through the decreasing output of the last year or two, but owing to indications that new-crop operations in the United States have been seriously retarded by frost and adverse weather conditions. The receipts in America are exceedingly light towards the end of the season, while the exports to this side have been materially reduced for some time past, as may be gathered from the following figures showing the imports

into the United Kingdom from all sources during the past three years:

Tons	...	...	1908	1909	1910
			28,663	22,168	23,612

It must be pointed out the 1910 imports include 3,800 tons of Russian turpentine, whereas in previous years the imports have not exceeded a thousand tons a year. As compared with two years ago, it will be seen that the decrease is 5,071 tons. American consumption has distinctly increased, while the recent high prices appear to have had little effect on the demand on this side. The London deliveries, in fact, have so far been fully equal to those of last year, while the visible London supply is less than half what it was a year ago at this period, as the following statistics for the week ending March 18 show:

Stock.					
			1910	1911	
American	...	...	brls. 22,533	11,506	
French	...	...	brls. 828	1,400	
Total	...	tons	3,337	1,844	

It will be seen the London shortage amounts to 11,000 barrels, and on the basis of the deliveries since January 1, and with no prospects of any material relief in the way of fresh arrivals over the next few months, there is little doubt that a serious pinch is now taking place. Speculators are helping to drive up prices more rapidly than they would otherwise have moved, but, as has been said, the scarcity of stock, the small production, and the increased domestic demands in the U.S.A. are sufficient reasons for the high prices. In the following table we show the highest and lowest spot prices during the past seven years:

	Highest	Lowest
1904	43s. 9d.	36s. 6d.
1905	63s. 6d.	37s.
1906	50s. 3d.	43s.
1907	52s. 3d.	32s.
1908	40s. 3d.	25s. 9d.
1909	43s. 3d.	25s. 6d.
1910	56s.	40s. 6d.

The average prices in London have been as follows: 1907, 44s. 3d.; 1908, 31s. 9d.; 1909, 33s. 11d.; and 1910, 47s. 3d. per cwt. We also give the closing prices on the spot for each week ending Thursday since the beginning of the year:

January 5	...	56s. 3d.	February 16	...	62s. 6d.
" 12	...	57s.	" 23	...	63s. 3d.
" 19	...	57s. 6d.	March 2	...	63s. 4½d.
" 26	...	57s. 6d.	" 9	...	65s.
February 2	...	58s.	" 16	...	69s.
" 9	...	60s. 6d.	" 23	...	74s.

The high price of genuine turpentine oil and the practical failure of the supply to keep pace with the world's demand have given quite an impetus to the trade in substitutes which are now a necessity. Buyers of the genuine article should, however, see that they obtain pure unadulterated gum-distilled turpentine. There has been a slight advance in Russian turpentine, but nothing in proportion to the movement in American. There should, however, be a sharp movement in Russian spirit shortly, and at the present time it seems worth buying at round about 33l. per ton.

## Sale of Poisons.

Arising from the Pharmacy Act case in Liverpool, reported last week, Mr. G. A. Lloyd, of 101 Upper Parliament Street, Liverpool, writing to the local "Post," says:

"When will the Legislature make this Act more consistent, and make the sale of dangerous drugs to unqualified persons a penal offence? It may come as information to many of your readers that cocaine and similar drugs, equally or more dangerous than chlorodyne, can be, and are, bought at dental supply houses daily by unqualified persons of any age and degree of ignorance, and injected actually into the blood-

stream of unsuspecting victims. Indeed, the farce is so complete that some of these dental-supply firms give a syringe necessary for this operation away as an inducement, if a certain quantity of poison is bought at a time."

Apparently Mr. Lloyd is referring to those transactions which are on the border-line between retail and wholesale, but some further information or investigation would be useful.

### Stamped Medicine Exemptions.

A year ago the High Court of Justice decided in *Kirkby v. Taylor* (see *C. & D.*, 1910, I., 209) that "a regular apprenticeship" within the meaning of the Medicine Stamp-duty Act, 1812, is an indentured apprenticeship, consequently that the exemption as to the sale unstamped of entire drugs and known, admitted, and approved remedies cannot be obtained by unregistered druggists who cannot produce their indentures. The Board of Customs and Excise have now issued the following General Order to departmental officers:

"This exemption only applies to sales by any qualified chemist or druggist, or "by any surgeon, apothecary, chemist, or druggist who hath served a regular apprenticeship." In order to satisfy the words "who hath served a regular apprenticeship" there must have been a written instrument binding the apprentice."

The Order is issued specially in regard to known, admitted, and approved remedies. In the case of entire drugs the indentures enable unregistered persons to sell without a licence.

### Irate Ironmongers.

The following is a literal transcript of a passage in the Annual Report of the Council of the Ironmongers' Federation, submitted at the Annual Conference of its members, held at Manchester this week:

"Poisons and Pharmacy Bill.—This measure is not working satisfactorily. Instead of the Pharmaceutical Society taking their beating in a sportsman-like way, and falling in with the smooth working of the Bill, they have harressed, worried, and put every possible obstacle in the way of those who have obtained licenses under the Bill to sell poisonous substances. Some amendment will be necessary by an order in Council to prevent the continuance of this vexatious work." While allowing every latitude for the imagination of those who have to purvey suitable pabulum for an annual meeting of ironmongery-men, there is a trifle more in the above paragraph than there is occasion for. Ironmongers are babies at this business, and are apt to sell poison as they do wash-bowls, but the Pharmaceutical Society by its occasional purchases was able last year to give them useful lessons as to how poisons should be handled. A few needed more instruction, we gather, for in nine cases the penalty of 5*l.* was paid to the Society's solicitors rather than go into court to show publicly how "harressed and worried" they were.

### Proprietary Medicines.

"The Standard" of March 22 refers to a report made by the Owners of Proprietary Articles Section of the London Chamber of Commerce against "allegations made by medical men and other alarmists" in regard to medicines and foods. The British Medical Association, a Government department and an inquiry are referred to, with conclusions as to the publication of the formulæ of advertised remedies and Government analysis of them at the vendor's expense. This probably means the recent Blue-book, but the point is that

"The allegations made against the medicines and foods as a class are repudiated, and the two remedies suggested above are stated to be absolutely unworkable. 'It would be impossible for proprietors to disclose their formulæ. Secrecy is absolutely the only protection, for immediately the disclosure of formula has taken place it is open for anyone to make and sell an article which has entailed upon the original proprietor

the expenditure of much time and money to place it on the market, and to call it by the name by which that proprietary article has hitherto been known.'

"To demand the publication of the formula entails, it is pointed out, the complete confiscation of the owner's property. Such a disclosure is not required in any English-speaking country, and the existing Acts in this country give ample power, it is claimed, to deal with undesirable nostrums, the number of which on the market is small."

### Liabilities of Sureties to Bonds.

The Commissioners of Customs and Excise have just issued the following general order:

"To prevent misconception which occasionally arises as to the effect of certain circumstances upon the validity of bonds, collectors are informed that a bond remains effective notwithstanding the death of the surety, and that a surety to a bond cannot relieve himself of his responsibility by giving notice of his desire to discontinue his suretyship."

From this it appears that until a transfer of suretyship occurs the original surety or his heirs are responsible to the Crown. In the case of a methylator the surety makes himself responsible for the due mixing of the spirit to the Crown for 1,000*l.*, but in exporting tinctures, etc., on drawback or from a bonded warehouse, the penalty of the bond is, if for an "ordinary" double the amount of the duty involved, but if for a "general" of an amount sufficient to meet the greatest liability that may be incurred. In the Customs this sum may be fixed at the sum named by the applicant, subject to the condition that it must be sufficient to cover the amount of duty chargeable on the goods likely to be removed during any one month. In the Excise the amount may be such as the applicant may determine. Inquiries are made annually for the purpose of ascertaining whether the surety can meet his responsibility, and so long as the Crown is satisfied as to the sufficiency of the surety the bond can be made out in the name of the agent or clerk to the exporter. The Commissioners of Customs and Excise notify that the above ruling in no wise modifies any of the previous regulations governing the granting and use of bonds. It does not seem calculated to facilitate business.

## VETERINARY NOTES.

By a M.R.C.V.S.

### Inoculation Against Redwater.

LAST year a number of Hereford and Ayrshire cattle before being shipped to Rhodesia were inoculated, first against English redwater, and afterwards against the South African form of the plague, which plays such havoc with herds in the Transvaal and Rhodesia. The inoculation has proved an unqualified success. It did not prevent the cattle from contracting redwater, but when they took it they had only a sort of reaction, and had no difficulty in throwing it off in a few days without treatment. There has been no further indication of redwater, although the animals have been running on badly affected land.

### Sore Legs in Cows.

Cows after being tied up in a stall, say for ten months or a year, show stiffness, lameness, and sore feet. They may continue milking and feeding as previously, but invariably go back in condition, and get tucked up in the flanks, hide-bound, and staring coat, and show all the general appearances of unthriftiness and emaciation. This is a form of rheumatism. The remedy is to open the bowels with Epsom salts, give antacids, and rub the legs with oil and turpentine, examine the feet and clean thoroughly with a solution of carbolic acid, remove any obstruction or diseased horn. If abscesses form and sloughing takes place, strong stringents or escharotics must be used, and a dressing of Stockholm tar applied. This disease is often a tubercular diathesis; if so, no treatment is successful.



## NEW BOOKS.

Any of these books printed in the United Kingdom can be supplied, at the published price, to "C. & D." subscribers on application (with remittance) to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. These notes do not exclude subsequent reviews.

Atkey, Margaret. *Massage in Practice*.  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ . Pp. 124. 6d. net. (Scientific Press.)

Atkinson, G. F. *Botany for High Schools*. Cr. 8vo. 6d. net. (Bell.)

Ayrton, W. E. *Practical Electricity: a Laboratory and Lecture Course for First-year Students*. Illus. and rev. by T. Mather.  $9 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 564. 9s. net. (Cassell.)

Byles, R. B. *The Card Index System: Its Principles, Uses, Operation, and Component Parts*.  $5 \times 7\frac{1}{4}$ . Pp. 112. 1s. net. (Pitman.)

Carruthers, T. *Urine Examination Made Easy*. 2nd edit. Cr. 8vo. 1s. 6d. net. (Churchill.)

Deerr, Noël. *Cane Sugar: A Text-book on the Agriculture of the Sugar-cane, the Manufacture of Cane Sugar, and the Analysis of Sugar-house Products, with a Chapter on the Fermentation of Molasses*. Illus.  $9\frac{3}{4} \times 6$ . Pp. 608. 20s. net. (N. Rodger.)

Desch, Cecil H. *The Chemistry and Testing of Cement*.  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 280. 10s. 6d. net. (E. Arnold.)

Earnshaw, J. P. *Voluntary Liquidation under the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908. A Handbook for Liquidators, with Forms and the Winding-up Rules (1909)*.  $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ . Pp. 150. 3s. 6d. net. (Jordan.)

Evans, J. C. *Physico-Chemical Tables*. Vol. 2: *Physical and Analytical Chemistry*.  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 702. 36s. net. (C. Griffin.)

Foote, J. *Essentials of Materia Medica and Therapeutics or Nurses*. Cr. 8vo. 4s. 6d. net. (Lippincott.)

Gorton, D. A. *History of Medicine*. 2 vols. 8vo. 25s. net. (Putnam.)

Gunn, M. J. *Print Restoration and Picture-cleaning*.  $\times 5\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 180. 6s. 6d. net. (L. U. Gill.)

Hall, A. D. *The Feeding of Crops and Stock: an Introduction to the Science of the Nutrition of Plants and Animals*.  $\times 5$ . Pp. 314. 5s. net. (Murray.)

Kipping, F. S., and Perkin, W. H. *Inorganic Chemistry*.  $\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ . Pp. 751. Part I., 3s. 6d.; Part II., 4s.; in one volume, 7s. 6d. (Chambers, Edinburgh.) [The subject-matter of Part I. covers the chemistry syllabus of the London University for the external matriculation examination and that of the Board of Education for Stage I. Part II. contains matter suitable for students who intend devoting at least two years more to the study of inorganic chemistry while at the same time working at organic chemistry and other subjects with the view of obtaining a University pass-degree. Portions of the text specially suited for a third-year course are indicated by marginal lines.]

Leftwich, Ralph W. *Pocket-book of Treatment*.  $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4$ . Pp. 356. 6s. net. (E. Arnold.)

Macdonald, D. M. *Questions on Sick Nursing and Home Hygiene*.  $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4$  in. Pp. 33. 6d. net. (Wright, Bristol.) A catechism on home nursing and hygiene, conveying information on these matters in a concise form. The booklet is published under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Ambulance Association. Some of the questions are not answered, the student being expected to refer to the Association's "Home Nursing and Hygiene."

Macfarlane, W. *Practical Guide to Iron and Steel Works Analyses*.  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ . Pp. 196. 4s. (Longmans.)

Osborn, H., and Wathes, C. J. *Dental Medicines: Notes and Formulae*.  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 80. 2s. net. (Simpkin.)

Reynolds, M. H. *Veterinary Studies for Agricultural Students*. 8vo. 7s. 6d. net. (Macmillan.)

Ross, H. E. *A Dairy Laboratory Guide*. Cr. 8vo. 2s. 6d. net. (K. Paul.)

Senter, G. *Outlines of Physical Chemistry*.  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ . Pp. 406. 5s. (Methuen.)

Sherman, H. C. *Chemistry of Food and Nutrition*. Cr. 8vo. 6s. 6d. net. (Macmillan.)

*The Medical Annual: a Year-book of Treatment and Practitioner's Index for 1911*.  $8\frac{3}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 328. 8s. 6d. net. (Wright, Bristol.) [Well maintains its reputation as a trustworthy guide to medical progress during the preceding twelve months. The plan of the work is for experts to write the introduction to the subjects, which are dealt with in natural groups. Mr. H. Wippell Gadd deals with the practice of

pharmacy and the sale of medicines. The annual is well illustrated, many of the plates being in colours.]

*The Russian Year-book for 1911*.  $7\frac{3}{8} \times 4\frac{3}{8}$ . Pp. 388. 10s. 6d. net. (Eyre & Spottiswoode, Ltd., London.) [This, the first issue of a year-book on Russia, has been compiled by Dr. H. P. Kennard. The introduction is written by Baron Heyking, the Imperial Russian Consul-General, London. The year-book gives much information about a country not very familiar to the average Briton. It resembles Whitaker's Almanack in the variety of subjects dealt with and the manner of presenting the facts. The commercial information is the part which will interest exporting houses, but others will find useful the sections dealing with medical and pharmaceutical practice.]

## REVIEWS.

*Modern Materia Medica: The Source, Chemical and Physical Action, Dosage, Antidotes, and Incompatibles of all Additions to the Newer Materia Medica that are likely to be called for on Prescriptions, together with the Name and Address of the Manufacturer or Proprietor, and in the case of Foreign Articles of the American Agent*.  $7\frac{3}{8}$  by  $4\frac{3}{8}$  in. Pp. 432. 2nd ed. \$1.25. ("The Druggists' Circular," New York.)

A USEFUL BOOK of reference to pharmacists. It is arranged on the plan of Arend's German work, the monographs regarding each new remedy consisting of only a few lines, and ending with the name and address of the maker, where these are known. The book contains notes of many hundreds of new remedies, the letter A alone accounting for about six hundred entries. Where a drug has synonyms, cross-references are given so that the alphabetical arrangement of the book, which is so convenient for rapid use, is unimpaired.

*County Court Practice Made Easy, or Debt Collection Simplified*. By A Solicitor. Fourth (Revised and Enlarged) Edition.  $7\frac{1}{4}$  in. by 5 in. Cloth. Pp. 160. 2s. 6d. net. (London: Effingham Wilson, 54 Threadneedle Street, E.C. 1911.)

THIS little book is worthy of the highest praise. It has, in the present edition, been brought up to date and all the forms given are those now in use at the various County Courts. The language is simple, and consequently should be readily comprehensible to that large class of persons to whom the book is dedicated and for whom it is primarily written—namely, the tradesman. If the instructions given are carefully followed the tradesman of average intelligence should experience no difficulty in recovering debts of a limited amount in simple cases. Indeed, this book should be instrumental in the recovery of many a debt which would otherwise be written off as a "bad debt" on the ground of its being of too small an amount to justify the expense of obtaining the assistance of a solicitor.

*How to Make and Prove a Will: A Practical Manual for the Use of Testators and Executors*. By ALBERT E. HOGAN, LL.D., B.A., London University Law Scholar, Law Society's Scholar in International Law, Quain Essay Prizeman, etc.; Solicitor.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in. by 4 in. Cloth. Pp. 160. 1s. 6d. net. (London: MacDonald & Evans, 4 Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C. 1910.)

TO deal with so vast and intricate a subject as that of testamentary disposition within the scope of so small a book would appear to be a task bordering upon the impossible. Yet the author has managed to treat the subject in a wonderfully complete manner, and, at the same time, in a non-technical a manner as is compatible with accuracy. A careful study of the book should afford the layman an insight into many of the broader principles governing this complicated subject. The latter portion of the book is devoted to a brief outline of the duties payable upon a death, of the method of obtaining probate of a will, and of the duties of executors. In the appendix are given a few general forms of wills and a list of investments available to trustees. There is also a useful index.

## TRADE NOTES.

MESSRS. GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co., White Horse Street, Leeds, announce that they have been honoured with a Royal Warrant for the supplying of Yorkshire Relish and Pickles to his Majesty King George V.

MESSRS. SHIRLEY BROTHERS, LTD., Whitecross Works, Rockingham Street, London, S.E., wish it to be known that they are in no way connected with "Arthur Shirley & Co., Ltd.," nor is their managing director, Mr. Arthur W. Shirley, the "Arthur Shirley" of Messrs. Arthur Shirley & Co., Ltd.

NEW LOFOTEN COD-LIVER OIL.—Messrs. Freudentheil & Co., 21 Mincing Lane, London, E.C., agents in the United Kingdom for Messrs. Brødr. Aarsæther, of Aalesund, Norway, submit a sample of their new Lofoten cod-liver oil, which we find to be of exceptionally fine quality. The oil is of a nice pale bright colour, with an absence of fishy taste and odour. Messrs. Freudentheil & Co. will be pleased to send samples and prices to wholesale buyers.

MESSRS. THOMPSON & CAPPER, LTD., manufacturing chemists, intimate that they are removing the wholesale department of their business from 51 Piccadilly, Manchester, to Manisty Buildings, College Lane, Liverpool. The new premises are extensive and particularly well adapted for manufacturing purposes, and for the developments which they have in view. The compressed-tablets side of their business has now reached notable proportions, as may be judged by the fact that they have recently executed an order for 60 tons of one kind of tablets. The firm ask the co-operation of their customers in regard to next week's orders.

"ORIENTAL" TOOTH-PASTE.—Messrs. Jewsbury & Brown, Manchester, have further increased the variety of packages of their well-known "Oriental" tooth-paste. The two forms hitherto offered have been in earthenware pots and collapsible tubes. The new style is an ivory-coloured celluloid box lettered in gold. This contains the same quantity as the 1s. 6d. pot and sells at the same price, its special advantage being that owing to the smaller bulk of the package it is more convenient for travellers. Each celluloid pot is enveloped in a neat carton, making it a very handy package for showing on the counter. Giant cartons are supplied for window-dressing purposes on receipt of a postcard request.

STROBIN.—Messrs. Thomas Christy & Co., 4, 10, and 12 Old Swan Lane, London, E.C., have brought out a new advertising device for "Strobin" in the form of a monster straw hat measuring 17½ by 32 in., which is likely to prove a most attractive and profitable "showcard." Strobin, as most people know, is a straw and Panama hat cleaner which has met with a phenomenal success. Messrs. Christy are the sole wholesale agents, and will be pleased to answer all inquiries.



"SEMPULES."—The British Drug Houses Ltd., 22-30 Graham Street, City Road, London, N., send us a specimen of 3-grain tannic-acid "sempules" (*semper in situ*), the new form of suppository, designed by Dr. Haydn Brown, and made by the company. They were described and illustrated in the *C. & D.*, January 21, and we may add to the information then given that "sempules" can be made to special prescriptions, and that the commonly prescribed formulæ are kept in stock ready for despatch in boxes of one dozen each. Among these are acid, tannic, gr. 3 or gr. 4, adrenin gr. ½, belladon. ext. gr. 2 with plumbi acetat gr. ½, cocain. gr. ¼ or gr. ½, gallæ pulv. gr. 5 with opii pulv. gr. 1, hamamelin gr. 2, morphinæ hydrochlor. gr. ¼ or gr. ½, opii pulv. gr. 1 or gr. 2, and opii pulv. gr. ½ with hamamelin gr. 2.

B. W. & Co. EXHIBITION.—Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. have opened a West-end exhibition-room for their products at 54 Wigmore Street, London, W., in the heart of the district most favoured by London medical consultants. The showroom is the central ground-floor portion of a fine modern block of buildings and occupies a space



of roughly 75 by 50 ft. The large windows are fitted with screens about 4 ft. high, and the showroom is entered through double swing-doors. On entering one receives an impression of lightness and airiness, due to the fact that the floor-space is ample and the walls and pillars are finished in white enamel. On the right of the entrance the manager's office, partitioned off by a plate-glass screen. The firm's products are exhibited in about a dozen show-cases constructed of plate glass and white marble, the last-named material being used for the bases of the cases. Nine of the showcases are of the counter type, the contents being visible from all sides. The side farthest from the entrance is occupied by a large central exhibition case devoted to the Wellcome chemicals, and there are small cases on either side, the one filled with specimens of new substances produced in the Chemical Research Laboratory, and the case on the opposite side with similar products of the Physiological Research Laboratory. A wall-case on the left of the room is filled with samples of surgical dressings. There is a definite scheme in the arrangement of the contents of the counter-cases, but medical equipments and fitted medicine-cases predominate. The large cases are fitted with electric light inside, so that the cases can be illuminated to show off the contents to the best advantage. The grille shown at the back of the picture encloses a space intended for demonstration purposes where a medical man can, if he desires, open packages and apply extemporaneous tests. On the walls of the exhibition-room are shown some of the numerous diplomas which the firm have been awarded in international exhibitions, one panel being devoted to some recent acquisitions in gold medals and plaques. A point which is emphasised is that this is not a sale-room—orders are sent to the City offices as hitherto—but it is possible to exhibit the numerous products in the Wigmore Street showroom in a manner which considerations of space in the City have prevented. Chemists who are in the West-end should call and inspect the new showrooms; they will, we are sure, appreciate the way the premises are fitted up and the convenience of being able to come in close touch with the numerous and varied products of the firm.—We have since received a reproduction of a tracing showing the rise of blood-pressure caused by epinine and hemisine. Epinine is the remarkable synthetic substance which has been discovered in the B. W. & Co. research laboratories, and is most closely allied to the active principle of the suprarenal gland. The tracing above referred to shows that epinine possesses the decided advantage over hemisine of greater persistence.—In connection with the Aero and Motor-boat Exhibition to be held at Olympia from March 24 to April 1, Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. have issued a special descriptive catalogue of their exhibits. This catalogue, besides



interesting photographs, contains several pages on first-aid accidents, which should ensure it a chance of becoming a permanent advertisement of the enterprising firm that produced it.

## PERSONALITIES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

SIR JESSE BOOT has been elected a Vice-President of the Nottingham Early-closing Association.

MR. H. J. LING, of the Hankow Dispensary, Ltd., is now in London on business for a few weeks.

MR. D. R. WALLIS, of Messrs. Roche, Tompsett & Co., will leave London by the R.M.S. *Macedonia* on April 21 on a business visit to Australia.

MR. VINCENT WOOD, Victoria House, Albion Place, London, S.E., was on Monday operated upon for appendicitis, and is progressing favourably.

MR. T. H. W. IDRIS is one of the co-secretaries of the committee which is making arrangements for the lighting of beacon-fires on the night of the Coronation.

MR. W. R. BLACK, Ph.C., 14 Southgate, and Mr. G. Q. Dixon, pharmacist, the Corn Market, Halifax, have been elected members of the committee of the local Chamber of Trade.

MR. THOMAS KNIGHT, chemist and druggist, Crowthorne, Berks, has been appointed pharmacist to the local newly formed Men's Voluntary Aid detachment of the British Red Cross Society.

SIR EDWARD EVANS is to be re-elected Chairman of the Committee of the National Liberal Federation, which meets at Harrogate on Friday, March 24. Sir Edward has been elected to this office without opposition for sixteen years in succession.

MR. MORRIS W. STRANACK has resigned his position as director of Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Co., Ltd., 35 to 42 Charlotte Street, Great Eastern Street, London, E.C., and is returning to Durban to rejoin his father's business, Stranack & Williams. Mr. J. C. Hewlett gave a directors' dinner on February 24, at which Mr. Stranack was the guest of the evening. Mr. Stranack gave a dinner to eighteen senior members of the staff of Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Co. on March 4, when he was presented with a silver revolving breakfast-dish, suitably inscribed. Mr. Stranack has been in London for three years, and will doubtless find his exceptional experience of considerable value in dealing with problems which arise in the drug-trade in South Africa. He sails on March 25 by the *Durham Castle*.

MR. JOHN MORGAN RICHARDS, the doyen of American business men in London, and principal of Messrs. John Morgan Richards & Sons, Ltd., Holborn Viaduct, E.C., has supervised the production of "The Life of John Oliver Hobbes," which has just been published by Mr. Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W., at 12s. net. "John Oliver Hobbes" was Mr. Richards's first-born child and daughter, Pearl Maria Teresa Craigie, and her death at the age of thirty-eight, when she had reached a high position in English literature, was widely lamented. Her "Life" now published is told in her correspondence with many friends. It has an introduction by Bishop Welldon, who knew her intimately, and there is also a biographical sketch by Mr. Richards himself—a wonderfully simple and expressive record, without ostentation, of a gifted daughter's life. Mr. Richards has not written more than suffices to elucidate the incidents as recorded in the letters, which occupy seven-eighths of the volume, and in the arrangement of which Mr. Richards acknowledges the assistance of Miss Zoe Procter, who was Mrs. Craigie's secretary. The book is altogether worthy of the gifted writer and dramatist.

In connection with the forthcoming visit of the British Pharmaceutical Conference to Portsmouth, a Ladies' Entertainment Committee has been formed. At the inaugural meeting Mrs. T. A. White was elected President, and Mrs. Thos. Postlethwaite Vice-President. Mrs. White is

the wife of the President, and Mrs. Postlethwaite is the wife of the Secretary of the Portsmouth Pharmacists' Association. We give portraits of Mrs. Postlethwaite and of Miss Elsie S. Hooper, Ph.C., B.Sc., F.I.C., Secretary



MRS. POSTLETHWAITE.



MISS HOOPER.

of the Committee, who is assistant to Dr. F. Beddow of the Municipal Technical College, where she has charge of the Pharmaceutical Course. Miss Hooper is well known as a former Bloomsbury Square student. Mrs. White's portrait will be given later.

## INDIA AND THE EAST.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

CINCHONA JUBILEE IN INDIA.—Mr. David Hooper, F.I.C., F.C.S., delivered in Calcutta on February 17 a lecture on "Fifty Years of Cinchona-cultivation in India," including a series of lantern-views of the Bengal Government cinchona-plantations and quinine-factory at Darjeeling, loaned by Major A. T. Gage. Mr. Hooper, who was formerly quinologist to the Madras Government, briefly sketched the history of the introduction of Peruvian bark into European and Indian medicine. Representations to the East India Company to obtain seeds and plants of cinchona for cultivation in India came to nothing until Sir Clements Markham and his assistants undertook their memorable expedition to South America in 1859-60. The first plants imported into India in 1860 died during their long journey, but the grey-bark seeds from Huanuco arriving at the Nilgiri Hills in January 1861, and the red-bark seeds in the following March, both collections came up successfully under the supervision of Mr. MacIvor. The seeds of the officinalis or Crown bark trees from Loxa reached South India and Ceylon in February 1862. In 1865 Ledger's Calisaya seed was introduced, but the latter found a more congenial soil in Java, and gave nearly the whole of the monopoly of the bark trade to the Dutch. The various operations connected with the cultivation of the plants and the manufacture of quinine were fully described. The Bengal quinine-factory was started in 1888, and that at Nadwatam, in the Nilgiri Hills, in 1889, but the production of the combined factories, amounting to about 50,000 lb. of quinine per annum, represents only one-quarter of the Indian consumption. Photographs were shown of Charles Ledger and Drs. de Vrij and Van Gorkom; and a tribute was paid to Sir Clements Markham for his successful pioneer labours.

ODESSA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—The Imperial Russian Technical Association intend to hold an Exhibition of Industries, Arts and Agriculture at Odessa from May to October 1911. There will be sections devoted to manufactured articles, including chemical and allied products.

MEXICAN CARBONATE OF SODA.—H.M. Legation at Mexico City report that a contract has been made between the Mexican Government and General Manuel Mondragon for the establishment in the Republic of a factory for the production of chemically pure carbonate of soda. Plans of the factory are to be submitted within eighteen months, and the construction must be completed within three years from the date of approval. The concessionaire undertakes to invest not less than 20,000l.

## SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

**Eutectan.**—This new remedy is an acid bismuth salt of guaiacol. It forms a brownish powder with a slight odour, and is a powerful local antiseptic. It is also recommended as a urethral injection (2 per cent. in water).

**Cheiolene**, extracted by Schneider from wallflower-seeds, is closely allied to mustard oil, being thio-carbimido-propyl-methyl sulphone. Its composition has been established by synthesis. It possesses all the usual characters of compounds of the mustard-oil group.

**Harvesting Peppermint.**—Bulletin No. 195 of the U.S. Bureau of Plant Industry deals with the time for harvesting peppermint so as to produce oil which is at its best in regard to the percentage of esters to which the fragrance of the oil is due. It was found that delay in harvesting until the after-flowering stage increased the quality of the oil, but is accompanied by a decrease in quantity. It was found that dried peppermint yielded about 63 per cent. less oil than the fresh plant, which shows the advisability of commencing distillation as early as possible after harvesting.

**Vernin** is a compound which Schulze and his pupils have isolated from at least ten different plants, principally *Vicia sativa* and *Cucurbita Pepo*. It is a nitrogenous body, but has hitherto presented such difficulties in its investigation that no conclusion as to its nature was possible. Schulze now shows ("Zeit. Phys. Chem.," lxxvi. 128) that it is a glucoside, but it yields a pentose instead of a hexose on hydrolysis, and may therefore be described as a pentoside. It forms needles or prisms of the formula  $C_{10}H_{13}N_2O_5 \cdot 2H_2O$ , and yields guanine and a pentose on hydrolysis. It is possible that it is identical with guanosin, a product of the hydrolysis of nucleic acid.

**Propolis.**—A lengthy communication to the Deutsche Pharmazeutische Gesellschaft, by M. Küstenmacher, of Steglitz, is printed in its "Berichte" (1911, p. 65). The paper deals with the following: (1) The products of the beehive: honey, wax, and propolis; (2) the origin of propolis; (3) whence comes the balsam in the beehive? (4) preparation of propolis by the bees; (5) for what purpose do the bees employ propolis? (6) influence of propolis on the production of wax; (7 and 8) constituents of propolis (*i.e.*, solid components, wax, and balsam); (9) effect of certain solvents on the balsam; (10) constituents of the balsam (cinnamic alcohol, cinnamic acid, tannin, and resin); (11) table of analytical results; (12) why the buds of the poplar, willow, etc., cannot be the origin of the propolis. The communication closes with a review of apiculture literature.

**The Camphor-trees of Australia.**—Mr. R. T. Baker, of the Technological Museum, Sydney, in a paper on "The Native Camphor-trees (*Cinnamomum*) of Australia," read before the Biological Section of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Sydney in January, states that the Australian species are endemic. Following on the lines as Baker and Smith in their investigations of the eucalypts, it would appear that those species of *Cinnamomum* yielding camphor in their leaf, oil, and timber have pinnately-veined leaves, while those with a tri-nerved venation do not yield this commodity, but are rich in other chemical constituents. Of the Australian species *C. Oliveri* gives a high yield of camphor in the leaves, and the timber also contains this substance. As the result of the investigation the cultivation of *Cinnamomum* trees as oil and camphor yielders has already been started on the North Coast.

**Philippine Essential Oils.**—Bacon, in the last issue of the "Philippine Journal of Science," describes a number of Philippine essential oils, of which the following are the most interesting: The bark of *Cinnamomum mindanaense* yields 0.4 per cent. of a yellow oil with sp. gr. 0.960 at 30°, refractive index 1.5300 at 30°, and optical rotation 7.9°. It contains 60 per cent. of cinnamic aldehyde. The oil from the roots of *Zingiber officinale* (0.07 per cent.) is a pale-yellow oil having an odour of orange and ginger. It has a sp. gr. of 0.885 at 30°, refractive index 1.4830 at 30°, optical rotation -5.9°, and saponification-value 14. The fresh leaves of a species of basil, *Ocimum sanctum*, yield 0.6 per cent. of oil with an anise odour, of sp. gr. 0.952 at 30°, refractive index 1.5070 at 30°, and saponification value 2.8. Bacon states that the pure oil from the flowers of *Mitchia Champaca* does not contain any benzoic acid, and that oils which Schimmel & Co. found to contain this acid must have been mixed with oils distilled from other flowers, possibly ylang-ylang. The crude pure oil (0.2 per cent.) is semi-solid, the stearoptene forming in crystals melting at 165°, and having the formula  $C_{18}H_{32}O_2$ . *Iso-eugenol* is present in the oil.

## New German Pharmacopoeia.

### Organic Materia Medica.

**Balsamum Peruvianum.**—Sp. gr. 1.145 to 1.158 (B.P. 1.137 to 1.150); saponification-value at least 224.6, of the cinnamaine at least 235. Required to contain at least 56 per cent. cinnamcin (B.P. 57 to 60 per cent.). One gram of balsam of Peru should form a clear solution with a solution of chloral hydrate [3 grams in 2 grams of water] (fatty oils).

**Balsamum Tolutanum.**—Acid-value 112.3 to 168.5 saponification-value 154.4 to 190.9.

**Benzoe.**—Only Siam benzoin is official. Should yield not more than 5 per cent. on extraction with boiling alcohol, and 2 per cent. ash.

**Bulbus Scillæ.**—Squill should not yield more than 5 per cent. of ash.

**Camphora.**—Natural camphor only allowed; melting point 175° to 179°. Rotation index of a 20-per-cent. solution in absolute alcohol +44.22° at 20°. ("To powder camphor it should first be sprayed with ether or alcohol.")

**Cantharides.**—The beetles are to be dried at a temperature not exceeding 40°. Should contain at least 0.8 per cent. of cantharidine, and yield 8 per cent. ash.

**Carbo Ligni Pulveratus.**—Should yield nothing to alcohol and leave on ignition not more than 5 per cent. of ash (B.P. 7.5 per cent.).

**Caryophylli.**—"The dried flower-buds of *Jambosa caryophyllus* (Sprengel), Niedenzu." Must either sink in water or float vertically; should yield not more than 8 per cent. ash (B.P. 7 per cent.).

**Catecha.**—Acacia (black) catechu is now alone official. The matter insoluble in water should not amount to more than 15 per cent., and the residue insoluble in boiling alcohol should not amount to more than 30 per cent. (Ind. and Col. Add. 20 per cent.). Ash-limit 6 per cent. (Ind. and Col. Add the same).

**Colophonium.**—Resin. Acid-value 151.5 to 179.6. Slowly soluble in 1 part of alcohol, and in 1 part of acetic acid (96 per cent.). The alcoholic solution reddens litmus-paper.

**Cortex Chinæ.**—Red cinchona-bark is required to contain at least 6.5 per cent. of alkaloids of the composition  $C_{20}H_{21}O_2N_2$  (quinine) and  $C_{19}H_{21}ON_2$  (cinchonine), with an average molecular weight of 309.

**Method of Assay.**—Thirty grams each of chloroform and ether are added to a bottle containing 12 grams of finely powdered cinchona-bark; after shaking, 5 grams of soda solution (15 per cent.) and 5 grams of water are added, and the whole allowed to stand for three hours, frequently shaking. Then 60 grams of ether is added, the whole is shaken, and on clearing, 80 grams of the chloroform-ether mixture is filtered off (=8 grams of cinchona) into a flask, and about two-thirds distilled off. The remainder, on cooling, is introduced into a separator (I), the flask is rinsed three times with 5 c.c. of a mixture of 2 parts of chloroform and 5 of ether, then once with 20 c.c. of dilute hydrochloric acid (1+99); these liquids are added to the contents in the separator. After adding sufficient ether to make the chloroform-ether layer float on the acid solution, it is shaken for two minutes vigorously, and on clearing the acid fluid is poured into another separator (II), the mixture is twice shaken up with 5 c.c. of the dilute hydrochloric acid, the first to rinse out the flask. The hydrochloric acid solutions are collected, and 5 c.c. of chloroform added and sufficient solution of sodium carbonate (1+2) to render the liquid alkaline; it is now shaken vigorously for two minutes. On clearing, the chloroform layer is passed into a separator (III), and the fluid is shaken up three times with 5 c.c. of chloroform each time. The chloroformic extractions are collected and 25 c.c. of N/10HCl and sufficient ether are added to make the chloroform-ether mixture float on the acid; the whole is shaken vigorously for two minutes. On clearing, the acid layer is filtered through a small moistened filter into a measuring-flask of 100 c.c. capacity; the chloroform-ether mixture is shaken up three separate times with 10 c.c. of water, each time shaking for two minutes. These liquids are also filtered through the same filter, which is then washed with water, and the volume of the filtrate brought up to 100 c.c. by the addition of water. Fifty c.c. (=4 grams of cinchona-bark) is measured off into a flask, about 50 c.c. of water is added, and a freshly prepared solution of one small crystal of hæmatoxylin in 1 c.c. of alcohol. Sufficient N/10KOH is added to give the mixture a pronounced yellow colour, which on shaking turns to bluish violet; the quantity required should not exceed 4.1 c.c. N/10KOH, showing that 8.4 c.c. N/10HCl was bound by the alkaloids present; 1 c.c. N/10HCl = 0.0309 gram quinine and cinchonine.

(To be continued.)



# PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

## NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

THE fifth evening meeting of the session was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on March 15, Mr. J. P. Gour in the chair.

### THE DETERMINATION OF MERCURIC IODIDE IN THE OINTMENT

the subject of a communication by Mr. ROBERT R. HALLWAY, B.Sc., Ph.D., Ph.C., in which he gave results obtained by Adam's process described in the "Year-book of Pharmacy," 1910. He said that although the method is accurate enough for practical purposes, there are drawbacks in working with petroleum ether, and the use of superheated hydrogen is out of the question in a business establishment. He preferred the process of Rupp ("Year-book," 1907), in which the mercury is determined volumetrically. In order to separate the mercuric iodide from the ointment could be digested with warm potassium-iodide solution, a method which is found to work very well. By mixing the mercuric salt in Rupp's process with potassium iodide, potassium hydroxide, and formaldehyde this salt is quickly reduced and metallic mercury set free. After making acid with acetic acid the reduced mercury is taken with excess of N/10 iodine solution and the excess of iodine titrated with N/10 sodium thiosulphate solution. Trouble is found at first in getting quite accurate results, but this is overcome by leaving the formaldehyde and alkaline mercury solution together for twenty or thirty minutes before adding the acid. An interesting fact was noted in connection with the author's experiments. Both iodine and thiosulphate solutions fall off in strength on standing, and Sutton recommends arsenic solution for checking the iodine. In September 1907 a neutral decinormal arsenious oxide was prepared and stored in small bottles. The month the factor 0.98 was found to be identical with the found three and a-half years ago.

Mr. Dorr thought the best way of getting a definite result in estimating mercury by the reduction of the metal is to collect dry and weigh the metal itself.

Mr. DOBBLIN said it had occurred to him that a possible simplification might be to dissolve the mercuric iodide in the ointment by adding decinormal thiosulphate solution in excess. By using decinormal iodine solution to titrate the excess of thiosulphate the quantity of mercuric iodide might be ascertained. But it is quite possible that the iodine may react with the mercuric solution in thiosulphate.

Mr. COWIE thought a much simpler process than Dr. Hallway's would be to dissolve the mercury in nitric acid and antitrate with potassium-thiosulphate solution, using ferrous nitrate as indicator. Mercury that has been precipitated is not particularly clear and does not react well with iodine.

Mr. J. R. HILL suggested that Dr. Hallway should follow the investigation of a possibly still further simplification by dissolving out the mercuric iodide with excess of standard potassium iodide solution and titrating with standard mercuric-chloride solution. Also to take an aliquot part of the potassium-iodide solution for assay would greatly simplify Dr. Hallway's process.

Mr. J. GLEN SCOTT then read a communication by Mr. J. Wain Dougal, S.S.C., on

### UNUSUAL SOURCES OF COPPER.

It might, the author wrote, be more appropriately entitled "Cure Occurrences of Copper." He remarked on the widespread presence of copper in small quantities in organic bodies, even in the human organism. Mr. Rutherford Hill had demonstrated the presence of this metal in nux vomica in small quantities. This accorded with observations made when 0.005 per cent. copper had been found in plants, while up to 0.056 per cent. might be found in cupriferous soils. In spite of the fact that soluble copper salts are very poisonous to plant life. But in this, as in most branches of plant and animal life, there are idiosyncrasies, and it has been found that an insoluble copper compound stimulates the growth of certain plants. The author also referred

to the discovery by Professor Church in 1868 of turacine as the first animal or vegetable pigment containing copper as an essential element, and to Odling and Dupré having many years ago demonstrated the presence of copper in many varieties of foodstuffs, including flour and cheese. He proceeded to give details of his own investigations regarding the lobster. Previous to Darwin's views having startled the scientific world many facts regarding colour were accepted as identification marks only, but Darwin's doctrine of descent was a clear formulation of the struggle for existence which is so strong that all specific characters are maintained as a necessity and are of supreme importance. If all specific characters are preserved by virtue of their usefulness then surely colours must be of supreme importance to the organism. The colour of an organism is not an isolated characteristic forced from without. Mr. Dougal indicated that the association of copper with organic matter is a problem in connection with the lobster. Its definite presence in the chitinous covering of the carapace and appendages might show only a compound partly produced from copper as an external reagent from sea water. Its presence, however, in the perivisceral or liver substance is an organic feature which is even more pronounced in the spawn, which is produced already deeply green pigmented. It may not be going too far to suggest that the lobster adopts the high colouring power of copper compounds for protective purposes even associated with the various lipochromes which are described as organic bodies. The artistic coat which the lobster prepares is such that at about the 40 feet depth it is more secure against the desires of predatory fish. The spawn especially shows the delicate nature of the colouring as alcohol changes the deep green to a red, while even air drying also produces this change. There may be in the colour change of the lobster on heating a reaction analogous to Fehling's reaction, and it may be due to a reduction of the complex metallo-organic compound of copper, as it is known that cupric salts are reduced by numerous bodies, such as aldehydes, as well as by sugars.

Mr. DOTT, Mr. MERSON, and Mr. HILL spoke on the paper.

### PHARMACOPŒIAL OINTMENTS.

Mr. PETER BOA, Ph.C., then made a communication on this subject, which was a report of investigations undertaken at the request of the Pharmacopœial Committee of the General Medical Council. He had, he said, already discussed the preparation of paraffin and other two ointments of which it formed the basis. He now dealt with some more of the official ointments prepared with paraffin bases.

*Unguentum Acidi Salicylici.*—Of late years salicylic-acid ointment has been more in use than formerly. Where its extensive application is required it is admirable, but where it is desired to be restricted to a definite area the official ointment does not serve. It spreads too much, and when stiffened to prevent spreading it tends to scale off. Hydrous wool-fat appears to fulfil the requirements of a basis that adheres well and spreads little beyond the localised surface to which it is applied. He suggested this as an alternative basis, and that the salicylic acid should be ordered to be in very fine powder.

*Unguentum Creosoti et Ung. Eucalypti.*—The direction to melt the hard and soft paraffin together, add the active constituent, and stir till cold does not constitute a philosophic process. Both creosote and oil of eucalyptus are volatile. Their addition to a hot liquid produces considerable volatilisation, especially when the dispersal of the volatile material is assisted by constant stirring. The hard paraffin employed produces an ointment much too stiff for facility in use. The official ointment used instead of the basis specially ordered produces an ointment of a consistence which is appreciated in use. He suggested for these two ointments that the paraffin base should be substituted for the bases ordered and the use of heat discontinued.

*Unguentum Glycerini Plumbi Subacetatis.*—The official synonym "lead acetate ointment" is unfortunate. More than one person presumably familiar with the Pharmacopœia has had difficulty in finding it from this description.

*Unguentum Hydrargyri Ammoniatum* appears to be quite satisfactory. It is seen in prescriptions probably as frequently as any of the official ointments.

*Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis Dilutum*, along with the stronger ointment, will probably be omitted from the next Pharmacopœia. They are only suited for veterinary practice.

*Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi* has come largely into use and seems to meet with the approval of prescribers. After making experiments he was not prepared to recommend any change in the preparation of this ointment, although it had been suggested to prepare it with freshly precipitated and moist oxide. The condition of the oxide found in pharmaceutical circles is such that it can be made into a perfectly smooth uniform ointment with the particles of oxide extremely minute. If the presence of moisture be deemed an advantage a few drops can be used to rub down the oxide before admixture with the soft paraffin.

*Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri*.—Red mercuric oxide is directed to be "in very fine powder." When reduced to this condition it is no longer red and the official description is therefore a misnomer. He suggested the substitution of yellow mercuric oxide for red, the same strength and basis being retained and the name changed to *unguentum hydrargyri oxidi flavi forte*.

*Unguentum Plumbi Acetatis* is improved by titrating the lead acetate with twice its weight of water previous to incorporation with the basis, an equal weight of which can be omitted in order to retain the same strength.

#### DISCUSSION.

Mr. MACPHERSON agreed with Mr. Boa that it would be an advantage if some of the official ointments were improved out of existence. Salicylic-acid ointment is mostly prescribed as an ingredient in compound ointments.

Mr. STEPHENSON congratulated Mr. Boa on the thoroughness of his work and its practical nature. He, however, differed as to the use of wool-fat as a basis for salicylic-acid ointment. This ointment is extensively used in the tropics for a prevalent form of ringworm, and the object is to confine the action of the acid entirely to the surface of the skin. The use of lanolin for salicylic-acid ointment would lead to absorption of the acid.

Mr. MURRAY suggested that eucalyptus and creosote ointments might be made with a basis similar to that used in making compound methyl salicylate ointment.

Mr. FORRET said that red oxide of mercury ointment used to be in very common demand by the public for the destruction of pediculi, but it is now rarely asked for, and it has been suggested that it is useless for that purpose when made with a paraffin basis.

Mr. MACPHERSON confirmed this.

Mr. HILL said that immediately after the change to a paraffin basis many complaints were made as to the inefficiency of the ointment as a parasiticide. The paraffin apparently protects the insect from the poisonous action of the mercury and opened the way for the popular remedies now extensively advertised and sold.

The CHAIRMAN questioned the usefulness of Mr. Boa's suggested pharmaceutical improvements on therapeutic grounds. He deprecated the exclusion of citrine ointment on æsthetic grounds, owing to the splendid display of colours developed in the ointment which furnishes them with an interesting study in chromatrics. His experience is that practitioners find the ointment very effective and superior to any other mercurial ointment in syphilitic sores and other similar conditions. He thought the process might be improved, and preferred that of Squire to the official process. The modern formula of ammoniated mercury ointment had, he thought, rendered it useless. It used to be extensively employed for nasal catarrh, but is now worthless as a remedy for that condition. They had to keep before them that what is required is not a perfect pharmaceutical preparation but an effective therapeutic remedy. Ophthalmic surgeons informed him that the yellow oxide of mercury ointment made with the moist precipitated mercuric oxide is more active than that made with the dry oxide.

Mr. BOA, in reply, stated that his experience gave him a poor opinion of the pharmacopœial ointments and led him

to think that three-quarters of them might well be abolished. The falling-off in the use of red precipitated ointment may to some extent be due to the putting on the market and extensive advertising of opposition ointments. The ointment with lard as a basis is more effective for the purpose, which may be attributed to the presence of mercuric oleate, which would be more or less present in relation to the age of the ointment.

Votes of thanks were given to the authors of the papers.

## Poisons and Patents.

SIR JOHN TWEEDIE, F.R.C.S., presided at the meeting of the Medico-Legal Society held at 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W., on Tuesday evening, March 14, when the communications were of pharmaceutical interest, being about "Poisons and Patents." The first was by

MR. H. WIPPELL GADD,

of the Middle Temple and Western Circuit, barrister-at-law, who dealt with the question "How far can the abuse of drugs be prevented by law?" Mr. Gadd spoke first on the abuse of drugs under the following headings:

1. Criminal and vicious abuse.

2. Abuses caused by the administration of drugs ostensibly for the relief of suffering and the cure of disease by persons who are not competent to judge of their suitability for particular cases. This may be subdivided into—

(a) The prescribing of medicines by unqualified persons to sufferers for gain.

(b) The offering broadcast of reputed remedies for specific complaints—i.e., the sale of nostrums and patent medicine.

(c) The sale and administration of drugs for complaints which have been self-diagnosed.

(d) The unauthorised use of medicines originally prescribed by a duly qualified medical practitioner for a particular patient in a specific state at a certain time.

He described the purport of the Offences Against the Person Act, 1861, and then dealt with the various Acts regulating the sale and use of poisons, in this connection commenting upon the Poisons Schedule and how it may be added to; also discriminating forensically between noxious articles, such as diachylon and matches and schedule poisons, submitting that an addition might well be made to the Schedule to the effect that "any drug the maximum medicinal dose of which is stated by the maker thereof, or by competent medical authorities, not to exceed 2 grains for an adult, should be considered a poison with the meaning of the Pharmacy Acts." He added that the Schedule is practically useless as a means of restraining the vicious abuse of drugs, and in contrast referred to the laws of other countries prohibiting the sale of certain noxious drugs, such as cocaine and morphine, in this connection quoting from *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*. In referring to nostrums he said:—

"Why should not the onus be laid on all manufacturers putting forth claims to cure disease, of stating the composition, or at least the active ingredients, of their preparation in some such way as is already done by those who seek to evade the incidence of the stamp-duty? Such manufacturers would still retain their common-law rights as regards protection against passing-off; that is to say, other traders, although they might be able to make preparations from the same formula, would be restrained from any action which would deceive purchasers into thinking that they were obtaining articles actually made by the original introducer. Medicines for which a genuine originality could be claimed might, of course, be made the subject of letters patent."

In this connection Mr. Gadd quoted the Quackery Prevention Act of New Zealand, 1908, and concluded with reference to the ownership of prescriptions.

DR. F. W. TUNNICLIFFE,

in his remarks on "Patent Medicines," distinguished the types: (1) Medicines actually patented; (2) remedies patented in a real sense, either (a) stamped or (b) stamped. Invented remedies were usually not patented, but also the processes by which they are produced, and further protection is usually given by a false name. Laudanum, originated by Paracelsus, is probably the finest example of a coined name for a medicine; 1



ome form of christening of the products of bacteriological and chemical laboratories is justifiable if the names are carefully chosen. Objection can be taken to such names as "antipyrin," "antifebrin," on the ground that their "anti" properties are the least of those they possess. Trinitrin, the B.P. synonym for glyceryl trinitrate, is a good example of a fancy name. This type of remedy is not usually accessible or advertised directly to the public, but it is often exposed on the chemists' counters, and the compulsory addition of a poison-label would act as a deterrent to its sale. Synthetic remedies, such as veronal and acetanilide, are as poisonous as chloral hydrate; and the deaths from veronal alone point to a necessity for the extension and revision of the Poisons Schedule. Self-medication with tablets has progressed to the extent that they now form part of the furniture of the guest-chamber, and it is probable that more than 50 per cent. of the tablets are not taken "as the physician may direct." Dr. Tunncliffe advocated that a list of dangerous drugs be prepared which could only be sold on the prescription of a medical man, new drugs being first submitted to suitable censorship before being issued to the public. As regards stamped "patents," it was stated that all the State does is to make money and see that they are properly labelled if they contain a scheduled poison, but there is no obligation to say what the poison is or that the remedies should be of uniform composition. Secret remedies were dealt with under the four heads: (1) Those containing abortifacients, (2) obviously fraudulent, (3) containing dangerous drugs, (4) containing alcohol; and concluded that the time has arrived for the State to suppress or regulate the sale of such remedies.

During the discussion Dr. Smith wanted it to be made compulsory that the composition of proprietary remedies be stated on the labels. Mr. R. A. Robinson, barrister-at-law, did not agree with Dr. Smith that by a "stroke of the pen" disclosure of the formula could be made compulsory. Such a proposal would create tremendous opposition, which would also have behind it through commercial interests the colossal power of the Press. He thought that over-laudatory advertisements would come under the heading of false trade-description, and county and borough councils might, with advantage, take over the duty of prosecuting under the Merchandise Marks Act. He was not certain if they were able to do so, and there was also the question of expense. He believed that the Privy Council were the barrier which prevented hypnotics being added to the Poisons Schedule. He also thought that pharmacists would feel more free in checking the sale of nostrums if medical men left them more of their legitimate work—dispensing. Dr. Hawthorne also spoke, and Mr. C. H. Kirby suggested, as a simple remedy for the ills, repealing the exemption of proprietary remedies from the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. Mr. Gadd and Dr. Tunncliffe briefly replied.

## CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

A MEETING was held at Burlington House, W., on Thursday, March 16, the chair being taken by the resident, Professor H. B. Dixon, F.R.S., who announced that he had, on behalf of the Society, sent a letter of condolence to the widow of the late Professor van't Hoff. He called the attention of the Fellows to the proposal to erect a statue to Priestley in his native town of Borstall, Yorkshire. Professor Dixon also mentioned that he had been asked by a number of former students of Bunsen in his country to send on their behalf and in the name of the Society a wreath to be placed on the philosopher's grave at Heidelberg on March 31, which is the hundredth anniversary of Bunsen's birth. Finally, he reminded the Fellows that the annual meeting of the Society would be held at 5 P.M. on Thursday, March 23, next. Dr. Wade then proceeded to describe an

### APPARATUS FOR FRACTIONAL DISTILLATION

under pressures other than atmospheric. The apparatus is essentially a syphon barometer tube in which what would usually be the Torricellian vacuum is in contact with (1) the

flask containing the liquid to be distilled, and (2) a large vacuum reservoir. By increasing or decreasing the column of mercury in the second limb the pressure can be diminished as required, and by an application of the Sprengel pump principle air can be pumped in to give pressures above the atmospheric. A specimen apparatus arranged for distillation under diminished pressure was shown in operation at the meeting. The apparatus has been applied by Dr. Wade and Mr. Merriman to the investigation of mixtures of constant boiling point. A matter of some practical importance noted in the course of these experiments was that by distilling mixtures of alcohol and water under diminished pressure it is possible to separate the alcohol completely from the water and to prepare by distillation practically absolute alcohol. The only other papers read were on *The Action of Sulphuric Acid on Aromatic Disulphides*, by Messrs. Prescott and Smiles; on *The Absorption-spectra of Permanganates in Various Solvents*, by Mr. T. R. Merton; and one on *Asymmetric Phosphoric Compounds*, by Professor Kipping. Mr. Merton's results indicated that permanganates show practically the same absorption-spectra in all solvents, whether ionising or not, so that the characteristic colour of such solutions is not solely due to the acid ion.

The annual meeting was held on Thursday, March 23, when Professor Percy F. Frankland was elected President, and Professor Dixon delivered an address on the initiation and propagation of explosions.

## TRADE-MARKS.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications must be stated on Form T.M. No. 7 (obtainable at Money Order Offices for £1) and lodged with Mr. Temple Franks, Comptroller-General, Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned.

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are desired.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," March 1, 1911.)

"ONONA"; for various goods (48). By Onona Co., 95 Napier Road, Tottenham, London, N. 328,435.

"PILUSSA"; for a superfluous-hair remover (48). By Veronique, 11 Tufnell Park Road, London, N. 329,537.

"RAKIN"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Hylin & Co., Ostgötagatan, 42, Stockholm. 330,236.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," March 8, 1911.)

"L.Z.O."; on black diamond, enclosed in ellipse; for zinc oxide (1). By Morris Ashby, Ltd., 17 Laurence Pountney Lane, London, E.C. 329,580.

"PHOZONE"; for a telephone disinfectant (2). By Phozone Co., 2 Lugard Road, New Cross, London, S.E. 329,088.

"CORONA"; for sheep-dips (2). By H. E. Vickers, 50 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 329,294.

"HESLA," and dog and cat device; for veterinary chemicals (2). By Sarah J. Lumsden, Chalton Road, Bridge of Allan. 330,526.

"OCULETS"; for all goods (3). By Parke, Davis & Co., 50-54 Beak Street, London, W. 328,734.

"RINO"; for salves, plasters, pills, soap, and a medicinal beverage (3). By R. Schubert & Co., 40 Königstrasse, Weinböhla, Saxony. 329,050.

"MANSFIELD'S CAPILLARIS-X," and label design; for a scalp and skin preparation (3). By T. H. Mansfield, Glen Ridge, Essex County, N.J., U.S.A. 329,250.

"EUSEPTOL"; for a medicinal ointment (3). By H. D. Hayward, 33 Leicester Square, Walsall. 329,834.

"OZURON"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Bayer Co., Ltd., 20 Booth Street, Manchester. 330,668.

"CLORANIUM"; for optical goods (8). By Anglo-American Optical Co., 47 Hatton Garden, London, E.C. 330,059.

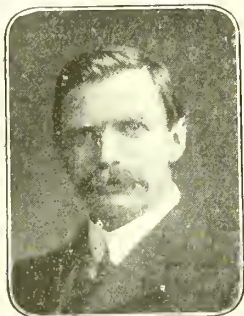
"WHITECROSS," and design of same; for packet cocoa (42). By Shirley Bros., Ltd., 4 & 4A Rockingham Street, London, S.E. 321,892.

"CORONATION"; for mineral and aerated waters (44). By London Essence Co., 99-101 George Street, Camberwell, London, S.E. 330,314.

## WINTER SESSION.

### Association Presidents.

MR. DAVID ANDERSON is the new President of the Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association, which is the oldest pharmaceu-



MR. D. ANDERSON.

tical organisation in the British Empire, having been established in 1839, two years before Jacob Bell founded the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Mr. Anderson is one of those pharmacists who take delight in the art of pharmacy—a circumstance due to natural predilections as well as to his excellent training. He served his apprenticeship in Perth and passed the Minor examination in 1893. He had besides excellent London experience, having for some time been an assistant with Mr. Ralph Cassie, in Newgate Street, E.C., and afterwards with Messrs. J. & H. Matthews, Queen's Gardens, S.W. Then he returned to "the old country" to join the staff of Messrs. Davidson & Kay, Union Street, Aberdeen, with whom he remained until a branch pharmacy of the late Mr. Broomhead's at 31 Fountainhall Road, Aberdeen, came into the market. He bought it, and there he carries on a good-class dispensing and retail business, along with a branch post-office. Mr. Anderson took an active part in the entertainment of his fellow-craftsmen and their lady friends when they visited Aberdeen in 1908 on the occasion of the meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference there.

### Brief Records.

#### Nottingham and Notts Pharmaceutical Association.

—At the meeting held on Wednesday evening, March 22, Mr. F. Ross Sergeant presiding, Mr. A. Eberlin gave a lecture on "The Evolution of Man," illustrating it with lantern-slides.

#### Leicester and Leicestershire Chemists' Association.

—At the meeting held on March 14 Mr. Inglis gave a lecture on his experiences as a pharmacist in India. About thirty-five members, assistants, and lady friends were present, Mr. A. D. Hearnshaw (President) taking the chair.

#### Bournemouth Pharmaceutical Association.

—The monthly meeting was held at Gervis Hall on March 17. Mr. F. W. Hornby (President) in the chair. Messrs. Hardwick, Pars, Worth, Botham, Hughes, Haynes, Lodder, Bilson, and Reid were also present. A paper on "Mist. Bism. co. c. Pepsin" was read by Mr. S. Hardwick. It was decided to have a whist-drive on April 21.

**Incorporated Society of Pharmacy and Drug-store Proprietors of Great Britain, Ltd.**—A Council meeting was held on Wednesday, March 15. Mr. W. Hunsbuds presided, and stated he had been in active communication with a number of members of Parliament with reference to the proposed Pharmacy Bill to be introduced by Mr. Glyn-Jones, and that the whole of the replies received up to the present, with one exception, were satisfactory. It was decided to hold the annual meeting at the Mitre Hotel, Manchester, on Wednesday, March 29.

**Eastbourne Pharmacists' Association.**—At the last meeting of the members the Pharmaceutical Council's scheme for the division of the Minor examination and the institution of a curriculum of study was considered, and the following resolution was passed: "That this Association approves of the division of the Minor, and it is further of opinion that the candidate who has been successful on the first day should not be required to present himself for re-examination in the same subjects. The Association is also of opinion that the commercial prospects are insufficient to justify the curriculum as proposed."

**Doncaster Association of Pharmacists.**—A meeting of this Association was held at the Albany Hotel on March 15, Mr. M. H. Stiles in the chair. There were also present Messrs. J. C. Marr, W. E. Plant, H. W. Shaw, F. W. Playford, E. A. Collings, and the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Harry W. Stiles). The Draft Scheme for Division of the Minor was discussed and approved, with the recommendation that it ought to be compulsory for apprentices to pass the Preliminary or its equivalent before apprenticeship. The President said that at the next meeting he would give a limelight lecture on his summer holiday spent abroad last year.

**Worcester Chemists' Association.**—The annual meeting was held at the Star Hotel, Worcester, on March 15. Alderman Steward, J.P., Messrs. Turner, Hall, Aubrey, H. Wood, Saunders, and Coverdale were present. The Vice-Presidents (Messrs. Turner and Mander) were re-elected, with addition of Mr. Hall. All the other officers were re-elected viz., President, Alderman Steward; Hon. Secretary, J. C. Turner; Mr. Coverdale; Committee, Messrs. Acton, Aubrey, Lunn (Worcester), Maurice Smith (Kidderminster), Baylis (Malvern), Gedge (Malvern Link). Reference was made to the death of Mr. John Twinberrow, for many years business in Worcester and a Vice-President of the Association since its formation.

**Stockport Pharmacists' Association.**—A special meeting was held at the County Restaurant on Wednesday, March 15, to discuss the draft scheme for the Division of the Minor and a Curriculum of Study. Mr. J. C. Arncliffe (President) was in the chair, and the following members were present: Messrs. Huddleston, Rideal, Bowden, T. Mills, H. Arnfield, T. Woodruff, Orrell, Gee, J. Nichol, Inglis, and T. O. Arnfield (Hon. Secretary). Mr. Jas. Grier, M.Sc., Ph.C. (Manchester), opened the discussion, which was vigorous, and eventually the meeting agreed on the division of the Minor and the principle of a curriculum, but thought that the draft scheme required alterations to make it more workable.

**Thames Valley Pharmacists' Association.**—On Wednesday, March 22, a party of about twenty-five visited the works of The British Drug Houses Ltd., Graham Street, London, being conducted in two sections by Messrs. Hill and Francis. The members were much interested in all that they saw, and were helped in their inspection by the descriptive article which recently appeared in the *C. & D.* Mr. A. Hill, J.P. (Kingston), who had organised the visit, proposed a vote of thanks to the directors. The party then separated, a majority going to the "Palladium," where seats had been previously reserved, this finishing a very instructive and enjoyable day. Among those present were Messrs. Clermont (Hampton), Harvey (Surbiton), Wellburn (Molesley), Parsons (Richmond), Doe (Merton), Peck (Twickenham), Proctor, Noble, Scholar, and Douglas (London), and Toynce (Putney).

**Chemists' Assistants' Association.**—The Association's rooms at 73 Newman Street, London, W., were full to overflowing on March 16, the occasion being a lecture on "Testing," by Mr. Alfred Damon, Senior Gas Examiner to the London County Council, and pharmacist at St. George's Hospital, even the anteroom being packed with a collection of gas-testing apparatus lent by Professor Frank Close. The fifty members present listened with interest to the explanation given by the lecturer of the principles of gas-testing. After dealing with the fundamental physical properties of light, Mr. Damon proceeded to photometry, illustrating his remarks with lantern-slides of the various types of the past and present. The search for a light standard was also dealt with thoroughly, the various candles and burners, and the conditions affecting them in use. In conclusion, calorimetric tests as regards heating-power were explained, the lecturer stating this was the test of the fuel. After answering several questions, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Damon. The audience then adjourned to the anteroom, where the uses of the various apparatus were explained by Mr. Damon and his colleagues, Mr. J. S. Cheers and Mr. B. R. James.

### Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Association.

The discussion of the draft scheme for the division of the Minor, and the institution of a compulsory curriculum was resumed at a meeting held in the Regent Rooms on March 16. At the last meeting of the Association, a committee was appointed to consider the proposals in the draft scheme, and draw up a report for acceptance by the Association. Mr. Lennox (President) now reported that the committee met and considered the scheme very fully, but differences of opinion emerged at the meeting of a very definite and very decisive character, which resulted in a deadlock. There were those who favoured the institution of a compulsory curriculum, perhaps few reservations, and there were others who favoured it with certain definite reservations. An endeavour had been made in the intervening three weeks by telephone and in conversation with one another to come to some agreement, and two motions would be brought before the meeting that evening upon which the Association could come to a decision. He thought the difficulty that had arisen was chiefly this—that town life in pharmacy



a country life in pharmacy are entirely different, and those who in the committee, at least, objected to the compulsory curriculum did so on the broad ground that it was from the country pharmacies they in the towns got their apprentices, and that there was danger that the new editions of the curriculum proposed would cut off the supply. Mr. Lennox added that Mr. Currie (Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society) was again with them that evening, ready to elucidate any point that might require explanation.

Mr. Lothian asked Mr. Currie if any age-limit had ever been suggested for having the Intermediate examination. Mr. Currie: None at all.

Mr. Mackay said that instead of two examinations before one attained to the dignity of a Minor man, there were to be three now. In the interests of those who had to go through that, he would like to ask Mr. Currie what about the fees? Were they to be as now, or was there to be a repeat for the second part?

Mr. Currie said, to begin with, of course there were not two examinations. There were only two examinations. I supposed Mr. Mackay referred to the Preliminary, the Intermediate, and the Final as three. As regards the question, it had been discussed, and he was able to assure the Association that there would be no increase in the fee to be charged. It would be ten guineas, as it is now. One question might have to be discussed, as to whether part of the fee might be paid at the first examination, and part at the second. But he thought that the whole fee would be paid at the first examination.

Mr. Mackay asked if it was to be compulsory that a student get registered and pass in three years. There was a registration fee of two guineas—was it not too much to compel a student to pay at that stage?

Mr. Currie: He is not asked to do any more than he is doing now.

Mr. Lennox asked if it was reasonable to ask a man to pay ten guineas before he could qualify. He had to pay ten guineas at the age of nineteen, and he was not to be able to get the use of it until he was twenty-one. Would it not be advisable to divide the fee, and make it five guineas for the Intermediate and five guineas for the Final?

Another member said he thought it was entirely unreasonable to demand ten guineas from a student at that age.

Mr. Currie pointed out that this rule to which objection was taken applied to the examination now.

Mr. McKellar asked where a young lad of nineteen was to get ten guineas for his examination fee. They ought to be as reasonable as possible, and he suggested that they should let the student off from paying the ten guineas until he goes for the Final.

Mr. Guthrie: I suppose the examiners will have to be paid?

Mr. Inglis having suggested that half the fee should be paid at each stage, this question dropped.

Mr. A. McMillan, the Secretary of the Association, then submitted:

Resolved—That this Association welcomes the proposal to divide the Qualifying examination, and, subject to the following qualifications and modifications, approves of the principle of a compulsory curriculum:

*Qualifications:* (a) That previous to the institution of a curriculum, the Pharmaceutical Society should cause inquiry to be made into the working of the present Preliminary examination, with a view to the resumption of its conduct, and the adaptation of its standard to the present requirements of the trade in town and country. (b) That the Council's Draft Scheme be remitted to the Local Associations for their approval.

*Modifications:* (a) That in the present circumstances of the trade, and of educational facilities in country towns, the requirement of a curriculum, so far as Intermediate studies concerned, is in Scotland impracticable. (b) That the subjects of the Intermediate examination be taken at sitting, but in the event of the student failing in one subject he be referred only in that subject, and that it be permissible to take the subject in which he has failed when submitting himself for the Final examination.

That this meeting is of the opinion that the standard of the examination has been raised beyond the requirements, and might with advantage be modified.

Mr. McMillan spoke in support of the motion, and Mr. Inglis seconded it. The discussion then continued.

Mr. Guthrie declaring that so far as Scotland is concerned the Intermediate examination part of the curriculum is impossible. He also mentioned that the apprentices' time would be taken up studying for the Preliminary examination.

Mr. J. P. Gilmour regretted that the committee had not settled its differences before reporting. He explained that the committee was equally divided—one party was fairly well represented by the motion submitted by Mr. McMillan, and the other by the amendment which he (Mr. Gilmour) proposed to submit. Mr. Gilmour proceeded to comment upon points in the motion, and denied that it was impossible to get apprentices who had not passed a Preliminary examination. In Edinburgh recently he was shown a list of scores of pupils who left school—Board schools—after passing an examination such as was accepted by the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. Gilmour proceeded to say that the curriculum is coming, and he appealed to his fellow-members to maintain their reputation for sound judgment and businesslike shrewdness by supporting the scheme. He moved the following amendment:—

“Resolved—That this meeting of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Association signifies approval generally of the draft scheme and the principle of a compulsory curriculum submitted by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, but respectfully suggests the following modification of that scheme:

“First, acceptance of certificates of having taken courses of study prior to registration as apprentices in the subjects required, including Higher Grade Schools and Technical Colleges, provided always that the Council shall be satisfied that the work done by the student has been up to the curriculum standard; secondly, that, provided the candidates at the Intermediate examination pass in two out of the subjects, they shall be referred only in the subject in which they have failed to satisfy the examiners.”

The amendment was seconded, and the discussion was continued by Messrs. McKellar, Inglis, and Lothian.

The last-named, speaking from fifteen years' experience as a teacher, agreed with Mr. McMillan that some investigation would need to be made into the working of the Preliminary examination, and that it was desirable that the Society should resume conducting its own one. The examination has not altered the class of lads who enter pharmacy, it has simply decreased their numbers. He found the average age of passing the Preliminary to be nineteen. A more serious feature is that not more than 10 per cent. of the apprentices succeed in passing any Preliminary at all, and this is how the great army of the unqualified is recruited. There are now hundreds of assistants who had not passed any Preliminary, and the entries for the Minor examination had touched in 1910 the lowest point for twenty-five years. It was essential for the health of the trade that something be done to gather these men within the fold. He welcomed the proposal to divide the Minor examination, but was not in favour of a compulsory curriculum.

Mr. McMillan replied.

A vote was then taken, and Mr. McMillan's motion was carried by sixteen votes to five recorded for Mr. Gilmour's amendment.

**HOT STUFF?**—A candidate for a hospital appointment, named Pepper, was asked by the chairman of the committee of appointment if his initials were K.N., and answered very gravely in the negative. It took ten minutes for the committee to see the joke, which naturally brought a tear to the Alderman's eye.

**“COCAINE-GROWING.”**—“The Times” South American Supplement of February 28 contains the following paragraph: “Cocaine grows nowhere but upon the eastern slopes of the Andes, in Peru and Bolivia. A few years ago a lucrative industry was carried on in the Montana of Peru, as the forest regions are termed, in the extract of this alkaloid from the leaves of the coca-shrub, and the drug, which sold at exceedingly high prices, was shipped principally to Hamburg. Now, however, the price has dropped to a fraction of its former figure, and the industry has suffered correspondingly.” The above is a striking verification of the old adage that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

## TRADE REPORT.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., March 23.

**B**USINESS in drugs and chemicals does not show any decided improvement, the general demand from consumers being slow. Cascara sagrada has been in better demand, and the tendency is upwards. American peppermint oil is nominally dearer, but business is wanting. Menthol remains unsettled. Jalap remains firm. Sandalwood oil is dearer, and clove oil tends higher. Vanillin has advanced, the makers having combined. Japanese refined camphor is a shade firmer for slabs. Turpentine has been excited, with an advance of fully 5s. per cwt. Copper sulphate is firmer, and quicksilver is officially lower. Opium is firm but quiet on this side. Glycerin may advance further. Cod-liver oil quotations vary considerably, but demand is wanting. The following table shows the chief alterations of the week:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Cardamoms	Camphor	Aloes (Cape)	Cottonseed
Cassia fistula	(Jap. ref.)	Guaiacum	oil
Isinglass	Clove oil		Gamboge
Orange peel	Copper		Ipecacuanha
Resin	sulphate		Menthol
Sandalwood oil			Quicksilver
Turpentine			(official)
Vanillin			

### Cablegrams.

BERGEN, March 22.—Although perfect fishing-weather prevails, the fishing is but small. The market is, however, easier at 158s. 6d. for old and 170s. per barrel for new oil on c.i.f. terms. [This refers to the Bergen market only.]

NEW YORK, March 23.—Business is quiet. Opium is easy at \$5.15 per lb. for druggists'. Peppermint oil in tins is firm at \$2.95. Jalap has advanced to 40c. Hydrastis (golden seal) is firm at \$3. Senega is steady at 43c. Cascara sagrada is firm at 7½c. Copaiba has advanced to 41c. for Central and South American, and to 55c. per lb. for Para.

### London Markets.

AMERICAN DRUGS.—The following are a few spot quotations of the more important: *Roots*—Hydrastis 11s. 8d., podophyllum 28s. 6d., blood-root 5d. to 5½d., Mexican sarsaparilla 5½d., senega 1s. 10½d., and serpentry 1s. 9½d. *Barks*—Bayberry 3½d., sassafras 8½d., wahoo of root 1s. 7d., and wild cherry 4½d. per lb.

ANISEED is in quiet demand at 24s. to 25s. per cwt. for ordinary to fair Russian.

BALSAM, CANADA, is offered at 2s. 5d. per lb. in barrels and 2s. 6d. in tins on the spot.

BERGAMOT OIL.—From primary markets a fairly active business is reported at firm rates. Holders are optimistic with regard to the future and are not pushing sales; consequently offerings are rather scanty, and this helps to maintain the firm tendency. In London prices remain unaltered.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—Japanese is firmer, the sales including Japanese 2½-lb. slabs at 1s. 8½d. for March-April and April-May shipment and buyers, and 1-oz. tablets at 1s. 9½d. c.i.f. In the drug auction 10 cases Japanese refined 1-oz. tablets sold without reserve at 1s. 8½d. per lb. net no discount, and for 7 cases ½-oz. tablets, also without reserve, 1s. 9½d. was paid.

CANARY-SEED is slow of sale at recent quotations, Turkish at 47s., common to fair Morocco 42s. to 44s., and good at 47s. 6d. per quarter; Spanish at 55s. to 65s. for ordinary to fair, and 67s. 6d. to 72s. 6d. for good bold.

CAPSAICUMS steady, 63 bundles Madras selling without reserve 40s. to 41s. for good cherries.

CARAWAY-SEED is steady at 23s. to 24s. per cwt. for fair to good Dutch on the spot.

CASCARA SAGRADA has shown a better general demand on the spot with a fair business, including new bark at 36s. 6d. Old bark is worth 38s. From New York the advices are very bullish: 8½c. = to 39s. is quoted in that centre for new and 9½c. = 43s. 9d. for old. The sailer *Bourbaki*, which arrived last week, had 688 sacks on board. In the drug auction 132 bags of fair 1910 were held at 36s. 6d. per cwt., and for another lot of 100 bags old bark 38s. was wanted.

CASTOR OIL.—In Liverpool, good seconds Calcutta remain steady at from 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb. for both spot and forward parcels. Hull make of first-pressing is quoted 31l. 10s. per ton in barrels for April delivery, and May-August at 28l. 10s., delivered free on wharf London.

CHILLIES.—Steady at auction, 80 bags East Coast African selling at 45s. for fair bright and at 44s. for mixed red and dark.

CINCHONA.—Further particulars in regard to the Amsterdam auction to be held on March 30 show that the 9,700 bales and 1,045 cases to be offered weigh 924,219 kilos., and contain the equivalent of 53,659 kilos. quinine sulphate; of this 783,176 kilos. consists of manufacturing bark, containing about 49,574 kilos quinine sulphate, the druggists' bark weighing 141,043 kilos., and containing 4,285 kilos. quinine. The average percentage of quinine in the manufacturing-bark is 6.30, against 6.67 per cent. in February and 6.50 per cent. in January. The exports of bark from Java to Europe during the first half of March amounted to 504,700 Amst. lb., against 349,000 Amst. lb. in 1910 and 171,000 Amst. lb. in 1909.

CLOVE OIL is selling at 4s. 8d. per lb. for finest English.

CLOVES.—At auction 100 bales Zanzibar were bought in, small sales of good fair being made at 7½d. Privately the market for Zanzibar has been steady but quiet, the sales for arrival including January-March shipment at 7½d. c.i.f. and new crop for August-October at 6½d. c.i.f.; for March-May delivery sellers quote 7½d. and June-August 7½d.; spot is offered at 7½d. for fair.

COCAINE remains very firm, but prices are without actual change.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on March 20 that during the past week also the weather kept calm, permitting the fishermen to work every day. Although the catch per day and per boat was far from satisfactory, the total increase for all the fishing-places was, perhaps, a little better than anticipated. The official statistics being as follows:

	1908	1909	1910	1911
Catch of cod (millions)	20.3	21.3	23.0	17.3
Yield of c.l.o. (hect.)	31,500	24,800	20,700	12,570
Livers for "raw" oils (hect.)	6,700	7,000	6,400	3,400

The report from the Finmarken winter-fishing during the month of February has still not appeared, and consequently will be added to the above figures for 1911, whereas in the foregoing years this fishing was included in the statistics. On the market the tendency is firm, and prices have lately advanced to 163s. 6d. for prime 1910 non-congealing Lofoten and to 170s. 6d. for 1911 oil. The prices paid in the fishing-places for the fresh livers correspond to still higher prices for the refined oil. There was a report from one quarter that the cod was already on the spawning-point, but this has not yet been con-



med. A quiet market is reported on the spot, prices of finest brands of new Lofoten oil being from 165s. to 170s. per barrel c.i.f. (See Bergen cable for latest price.) According to cabled statistics from Norway the catch and output of cod-liver oil up to March 18 was as follows:

		Cod caught.	Livers for raw oil (hect.)	Yield of c.l.o. (hect.)
Lofoten ...	1911...	6,200,000	463	4,832
" ...	1910...	10,000,000	1,335	9,926
Whole Country, ...	1911...	17,300,000	3,382	12,574
" ...	1910...	22,700,000	6,325	20,442

The output for the week ending March 18 in Lofoten was 27 hect., as against 1,300 hect. in the week ending March 11. As for the whole country the output for the week was 4,100 ct., as against 2,835 hect. in the week ending March 11.

COPPER SULPHATE has advanced 5s. per ton, ordinary verpoal brands offering for prompt to April delivery at 7. per ton and May at 19l. 17s. 6d.

CORIANDER-SEED is in small supply and firm in price, the retail sales of bright wormy Morocco at 19s. and good 21s. per cwt.; weathered quality has been sold at 15s. to 16s. 6d., and a fair quantity of Russian at 15s. 6d. per cwt.

CUMIN-SEED has been sold recently at 31s. to 32s. per t. for fair to good sifted Morocco; there are no sales of alta reported, but the quotation is unchanged at 37s. for good quality. At the drug auction 40 bags of Morocco sold 31s. per cwt., no discount, gross for net.

DAMIANA LEAVES are cheaper to buy, at from 8½d. to 9d. per lb. c.i.f. or 11d. spot.

FENUGREEK-SEED.—A fair business has been done at 10s. 10s. 3d. per cwt. for fine bright Morocco, and at 8s. to 9s. for common to fair quality.

GINGER.—At auction 549 bags washed rough Cochin were bought in at 47s. 6d., fine bright at 52s. 6d., and 331 bags Liberian at 40s.

GLYCERIN is very firm, and in some quarters another advance is regarded as probable.

LEMON OIL prices remain unaltered at from 3s. 9d. to 4s. per lb. c.i.f. according to shipper.

A Palermo advice of March 18 reports a somewhat stronger market, owing to local requirements exceeding the parcels offered in weak hands.

LINSEED is firm for good quality at 75s. to 77s. 6d. per quarter.

OPIMUM remains firm, and in one quarter a cable has been received from Salonica intimating an advance of 5d. per lb., while Smyrna continues to offer 11½ per cent. druggists' 14s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f.; the same percentage is obtainable at the spot at from 14s. 9d. to 15s. Persian is quoted at 15s. spot, and 15s. 6d. has been refused.

A Smyrna correspondent writes on March 12 that a fresh decline has taken place, the concession having been granted to an American house. It is true that certain holders do not want these concessions, in proof of which twelve cases were bought by them at pts.135, but it is none the less a fact that a few quiet days would suffice to induce a further decline. The sales amounted to 94 cases, comprising 78 extra Karahissar t.q. at pts.135, or the equivalent of 14s. 9d.; 4 cases arabissar t.q. at from 12s. 10d. to 14s. 5d.; and 11 cases old arabissar at 12s. 7d. per lb. c.i.f. European ports, of which 2 cases "extra" were bought by speculators. The arrivals amount to 4,376 cases, compared with 1,925 cases at the same date last year.

Another Smyrna correspondent, writing on the same date, states that the sales amounted to 99 cases for export at pts.135 or "extra" Karahissar, or 14s. 11d. c.i.f. The temperature continuing mild, previous firm holders have begun to make concessions. The news we receive from localities where the snow has melted on the lower plateaux shows that the damage caused to the new crop is from 20 to 25 per cent. The winter sowings have not taken place. The high lands are still covered with snow, and an estimate of the damage cannot be made until this melts.

A further Smyrna advice, dated March 17, reports a very active week with large buyers for America, the Continent, and interior speculators. The sales amounting to 144 cases of opium at pts.130, or 14s. 4d. c.i.f. for Karahissar, and closing at pts.136, or 15s. c.i.f. The decline was due to forced sales, but the pessimistic reports as to damage caused to the growing crop has now brought about a resumption of former quotations, and the market closes firm.

PEPPER (BLACK).—Quiet at 4½d. spot for fair Singapore, and sellers of April-June shipment at 4d.; 25 tons June-August sold at 4½d. About 150 tons Lampong have been sold at 3½d. for October-December shipment and June-August at 3½d. c.i.f. delivered weight. Nothing offered at auction.

PEPPER (WHITE).—Privately the market remains dull at 6½d. spot for fair Singapore, and at 6½d. for March-May shipment. At auction 99 bags Singapore were bought in at 7d. for fair brownish.

PEPPERMINT OIL.—Cables from New York on Monday last intimated an advance of 4d. in one quarter for American tin oil—i.e., 12s. 10d. to come forward—but buyers here seem indifferent, there being practically no demand at the moment, and spot can be had at 12s. 6d. H.G.H. has also advanced on the other side to 15s. 4d., with second-hand holders offering on the spot at 14s. 9d. London terms.

QUICKSILVER.—To-day (Thursday) a decline of 15s. per bottle was announced from first-hands, the quotation now being 9l. 5s. It appears that some rather large parcels running into a few hundred bottles of Mexican and Italian have lately come on the market at steadily reduced prices. This, coupled with the recent liquidation of material bought at lower prices, has been chiefly responsible for this substantial reduction. Second-hands now quote 9l. 4s.

QUININE.—At the auction of quinine in Amsterdam on March 17, 1,417½ kilos. was offered, of which 850½ kilos. (30,000 oz.) sold at fl. 10 per kilo., being the same price paid at the previous auction. The next auction will be held on April 7, and will consist of 70,000 oz.

The exports of quinine, quinine salts, and combinations from Germany during January amounted to 14,600 kilos., against 13,400 kilos. and 10,400 kilos. in January 1910 and 1909 respectively.

SAFFRON remains firm at 43s. 6d. per lb. net.

SANDALWOOD OIL has advanced about 1s. per lb., English drawers asking 11s. 6d.; the wood is yielding poorly.

SHELLAC is dull, with small sales on a basis of 73s. to 74s. per cwt. for fair TN Orange; March-April shipment of TN is quoted at 72s., April-May at 72s. 6d. c.i.f., and AC Garnet at 69s. c.i.f. for April-May.

TONKA BEANS.—Angostura are offered on spot at 18s., and black to frosted Para at from 11s. to 12s. 6d. per lb.

TURPENTINE has been a very excited market, prices having risen at unprecedented rate, closing strong to-day at 74s. 3d. for American on the spot and April at 74s. 3d. per cwt.

VANILLIN, which for several years past has been sold at unremunerative prices, now shows an advance of 1s. 4d. per lb., the makers having agreed to form a convention, and a new scale of prices is in force. For guaranteed 100-per cent. pure crystals in quantities of not less than 14 lb., 15s. 2d. per lb. is quoted, with concessions for large quantities. Considering that spot cloves are selling at 7½d. per lb., the present price of vanillin is regarded as still too low.

### London Drug-auctions.

At the auctions of first-hand drugs a fair quantity of goods was disposed of with comparatively few changes. Cape aloes sold at a decline of 1s. per cwt., but Socotrine was neglected. Fine Persian Gulf asafetida met with good competition, and realised full prices. Buchu leaves were neglected. Sumatra benzoin sold steadily. Cardamoms brought irregular but dearer rates. Cascara and coca-leaves steady. Saigon gamboge was sacrificed, but Siam is steady. Ipecacuanha was lower for Matto Grosso, and a weathered lot of East Indian sold cheaply. Menthol was forced off at a decline. Orange peel advanced 3d. per lb. Rhubarb quiet. Sarsaparilla firm for genuine grey Jamaica, while native was dull of sale. Tinnevely senna was not offered in quantity, and beeswax was quiet. Generally, the following table shows the quantity of goods offered and sold:

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Agar-agar .....	13	13	Anise oil .....	10	10
Aloes—			Annatto-seed .....	12	0
Cape .....	50	38	Apricot-kernels ...	30	0
Socotrine (kegs) ..	25	5	Areca .....	25	0
Ammoniacum .....	25	0	Argol (Cape) .....	29	29

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Asafetida .....	486	81	Ipecacuanha—		
Benzoïn—			Cartagena .....	7	0
Sumatra .....	122	49	E. I. ....	16	16
Buchu .....	53	2	Matto Grosso ..	9	3
Calumba .....	40	0	Minas .....	11	0
Camphor .....	52	15	Kola .....	5	5
Canella alba .....	5	0	Lime-juice .....	20	0
Cardamoms & seed ..	229	66	Mastich .....	2	0
Cascara sagrada ..	302	0	Menthol .....	12	12
Cascarilla .....	15	0	Myrrh .....	15	3
Cassia fistula .....	21	21	Naphthaline .....	5	5
Chamomiles .....	4	4	Nux vomica .....	22	0
Cinnamon oil .....	9	0	Orange-peel .....	6	6
Coca-leaves .....	45	21	Orchella-weed .....	100	0
Cocculus indicus ..	2	0	Orris (Mog.) .....	18	0
Colchicum corm ..	5	0	Peppermint oil ..	3	0
Colocynth .....	10	0	Quassia chips (tons)	2	0
Croton-seed .....	21	0	Rhubarb (China) ..	33	10
Cubebs .....	5	0	Salep .....	7	0
Cumin-seed .....	78	40	Sandarac .....	20	1
Cuttlefish-bone ..	110	3	Sarsaparilla—		
Digitalis leaves ..	31	0	Grey Jamaica ..	7	7
Dill-seed .....	67	0	Native Jam. ....	26	5
Dragon's-blood ..	5	0	Scammonium .....	4	0
Eucalyptus oil ..	15	0	Scopolia (Jap.) ..	40	0
Fennel-seed .....	17	0	Senna and pods—		
Galls .....	23	18	Alex. ....	65	33
Gamboge .....	25	12	Timevelly .....	32	8
Gentian .....	14	0	Squill .....	5	0
Guaiacum .....	2	2	Sticklac .....	26	14
Gum acacia .....	32	14	Tragacanth .....	56	54
Gurjun balsam			Turmeric .....	50	0
(drms.) .....	100	100	Wax (bees)—		
Honey—			Abyssinian .....	7	0
Cape .....	3	0	East African .....	6	0
Hayti .....	23	23	East Indian .....	58	0
Jamaica .....	5	5	Jamaica .....	19	3
St. Lucia .....	7	7	Madagascar .....	169	*20
N.Z. ....	12	0	Morocco .....	3	0
Jaborandi .....	4	0	West Ind. ....	2	2
Jalap .....	53	0	Zanzibar .....	6	0
			Wax veg. (Jap.) ..	10	0

\* Sold Privately.

AGAR-AGAR.—Thirteen bales of Kobe No. 1 strip sold without reserve at from 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 8d. per lb.

ALOE.—Cape sold at a decline of about 1s. per cwt., the following prices being paid for 38 cases Mossel Bay on usual 20 per cent. tares: Good bright hard firsts 35s., fair bright hard 34s. to 34s. 6d., dullish to fair seconds 32s. 6d. to 33s. 6d., dull and mixed with dirt 33s. 6d., ullaged seconds 32s., ordinary dull seconds 30s. to 31s. Five kegs of Socotrine sold at 60s. for partly ullaged, fair hard and soft. The exports from the Union of South Africa during January 1911 amounted to 75,906 lb., valued at 7307l., against 68,676 lb., valued at 6557l., in 1910.

AMMONIACUM.—Fair pale tear, part slightly blocky, was bought in at 70s. per cwt.

ANISE OIL (STAR).—Ten cases genuine (Parry's analysis) sold, without reserve, for account of whom it may concern, at 4s. 3d. per lb.

ARECA.—A lot of 25 bags common African was bought in at 17s., a bid of 13s. 6d. being refused.

ARGOL.—A parcel of 29 bags Cape sold at 56s. for grey, at 45s. to 48s. 6d. for pale pinky and 40s. for pinky.

ASAFFETIDA.—A new lot of 450 packages from the Persian Gulf was offered, the fine quality of which met with a ready sale with fair competition for the United States. About 80 packages changed hands publicly, but probably as much again was subsequently disposed of privately. Some of the prices paid were as follows: Fine almondy and pinky block, 20l. 5s.; good loose brownish almonds, 18l. 15s. to 19l.; pale almondy block, part softish and pinky, 18l. 15s.; good pinky almondy block, 17l. 7s. 6d. to 18l. 15s.; darkish almondy block and broken, with part good small tear, 17l. to 18l.; good loose almondy block, 15l. 10s.; loose almondy block, made-up, 15l.; part good block, but heavily made-up, 14l. 5s.; dull and sandy almondy block, 13l. 15s.; fair gum, but made-up, 11l.; soft peppery block, 9l. per cwt.

BENZOIN.—Firm. A string of 45 cases Sumatra sold at 7l. 5s. per cwt. for good fair almondy seconds, and 6l. 5s. for fair ditto. For fine almondy seconds with storax flavour 8l. 5s. was paid.

BUCHU dull of sale; 49 small bags and 4 bales offered, of which 15 bags only were short-broad, but there was no bidding, and the lots were bought in; 3s. 6d. will buy fair greenish rather stalky, and 2s. 9d. yellow rounds. Two small bags of fair greenish ovals sold at 1s. 10d. The exports from the Union of South Africa during January, 1911, amounted to 15,976 lb. (1938l.) against 26,969 lb. (1962l.) in January, 1910.

CARDAMOMS sold at irregular but fully previous prices as follows: Extra bold good pale, 3s. to 3s. 2d.; good bold long pale, 2s. 10d. to 2s. 11d.; medium to bold palish to pale, 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d.; small and medium pale, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d.; small pale, 2s.; bold splits, 1s. 10d.; splits and pickings, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 10d.; small and medium, Alleppy character, 1s. 10d.; good Bombay decorticated seed, 2s. 3d.

CHAMOMILES.—Four bales of Belgium dullish seconds sold without reserve at 60s. per cwt., net and gross for net.

COCA-LEAVES in demand at firm prices. Fifteen bales of thin green broken Truxillo had been sold prior to auction. Six cases of Ceylon-Huanuco sold at 1s. 11d. for fair greenish rather broken, 10½d. for brown, and 5d. for brown and country-damaged. Of a further 22 cases offered, ten sold at 10½d. for thin broken greenish Ceylon-Truxillo.

CASSIA FISTULA dearer, 21 bags of West Indian pod realising 20s. 6d. per cwt.

GALLS.—Eighteen bags of Persian blue sold without reserve at from 40s. to 55s. per cwt. for sea-damaged.

GAMBOGE.—Twelve cases of common Saigon with mostly dark fracture sold at from 34s. to 42s. per cwt. without reserve, being lower. Siam pipe, however, is firm at 13l. 10s. for fair slightly blocky.

GUM ACACIA.—Thirteen bales small to bold glossy and frosted reddish Sudan sorts sold at 36s. For 8 packages fair brown Barbary 40s. was wanted, and a single bag of siftings sold at 25s. 6d.

GUAIACUM.—Two cases fair slightly drossy lump sold without reserve at 1s. per lb.

GURJUN BALSAM.—A lot of 100 drums from Bangkok sold without reserve at 23½d. per lb.

KOLA.—Five bags (two lots) Jamaica sold at from 3½d. to 3½d. per lb. for part mouldy to dark W.I.

HONEY.—Mostly small lots were offered, including 15 barrels Hayti, which sold at 31s. for good pale set, 24s. 6d. for pale brownish set, 23s. for palish setting, and 20s. for dark. Three packages St. Lucia sold at 25s. 6d. for rather darkish liquid, and 2 barrels palish set Jamaica at 29s.; 2 barrels good pale set Jamaica sold at 33s., and 4 cases St. Lucia at 26s. for darkish liquid.

IPECACUANHA.—Lower. The principal offering was a new lot of 15 bales East Indian of an unsightly appearance, being mouldy or country-damaged; and as the broker was anxious to sell, the lot found buyers at from 6s. 3d. to 6s. 4d. per lb. Subsequently 3 bales of fair lean Matto Grosso sold at 7s. 6d., being about 6d. cheaper; in another instance 7s. 10d. was wanted for good plump. Cartagena was obtainable at 7s. 9d.

JALAP.—In auction 37 bags (three lots) small to bold partly Tampico character (21.65 per cent.—New York analysis) were bought in at 1s. 8d., 20.50 per cent. at 1s. 9d., and 17 per cent. (Hehner) at 1s. 9d. per lb.

MENTHOL lower at auction, 7 cases Kobayashi selling without reserve at from 14s. 4d. to 14s. 10d. per lb. and 8 cases Suzuki at 14s. Privately, market has been uncertain the nearest spot-value previous to the sale being 16s. for Kobayashi.

MYRRH.—Three bales of siftings sold at 40s. per cwt., and for 12 cases of very fair genuine Aden sorts 65s. was wanted.

NAPHTHALINE.—Five casks foreign crystals sold, with out reserve, at 8s. per cwt.

ORANGE-PEEL sold at an advance of 3d. per lb. as compared with the previous sale, six cases realising from 9d. to 9½d. per lb. for fair to good bright Tripoli strip, and 5d. for common dark; a lot of 13 cases was taken out.

RHUBARB.—Quiet. A case of medium flat dull-coated High-dried, with three-quarters very fair pinky fracture



old at 9½*d.* per lb.; and a case of bold round Canton, with half pinky and half grey and dark fracture, sold at 1¼*d.* Three cases bold flat wild Shensi character realised 8*s.* "without reserve," being cheaper. Five cases had been sold privately.

**SANDARAC.**—A single case of Morocco sold at 42*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for ordinary; fair quality was bought in at from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.*

**SARSAPARILLA.**—Grey Jamaica, of which seven bales only offered, was fully steady at from 1*s.* 8*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* for fair, part slightly rough. Native was plentiful, but only 5 bales sold, including red and yellow mixed at 10*d.*, also fair red at 10*d.* and common grey at 8*d.* per lb. Some false-packed native, buyers fought shy of. No Lima offered.

**SCAMMONIUM.**—Four boxes of virgin (61.7 per cent. ether soluble resin) were bought in at 30*s.* per lb.

**SENNA.**—Five bales sea-damaged Mecca pods sold at from 3*d.* to 3½*d.* per lb., and 27 packages Alexandria senna sold at 8*d.* for nice green leaf, 4½*d.* for broken, and 3½*d.* for siftings; fair palish Alexandria pods were limited at 4*d.* Thirty-two packages Tinnevely were offered, and sold at 1½*d.* to 1¾*d.* for ordinary small sea-damaged.

**STICKLAC.**—Fourteen packages of fair free of stick sold cheaply without reserve at from 27*s.* 6*d.* to 30*s.* and block 20*s.* per cwt.

**TURMERIC.**—Fifty bags of split Cochin bulbs sold at from 14*s.* to 14*s.* 6*d.* (one lot 13*s.* 6*d.*)

**WAX, BEES'.**—Jamaica quiet; two barrels of dark brown sold at 7*l.* 10*s.*, and for fair red and brown mixed 7*l.* 15*s.* is wanted, a single barrel going at 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Of Madagascar 169 packages offered, of which 20 mats had been sold privately; a bid of 6*l.* 15*s.* is to be submitted for fair block.

### Marseilles Olive-oil Market.

*Marseilles, March 17.*

The market has been extremely quiet since our last report. Producers will not reduce their prices, although they are quite aware that the present high values are very compressing to the olive-oil trade. Speculators are more open to negotiate, and, although some lower offers have been made, no business has resulted. As a fact, business is quite stagnant, shippers finding it practically impossible to sell at the present high rates. The market is as firm as last month, especially in extra vierge qualities, in which a pronounced shortage exists. Provençe extra vierge edibles of the finest quality continue to be firm at f.200 to f.205 (6*s.* 7*d.* to 6*s.* 10*d.* per gal.) c.i.f. Marseilles, unpacked. Spanish, first-choice edibles, are just as firm, and range as follows: Tortosa shine, f.170 to f.175 (5*s.* 7*d.* to 5*s.* 9*d.* per gal.) c.i.f. Tortosa; Jagon, first pressing, from f.200 to f.210 (6*s.* 7*d.* to 7*s.* per gal.) c.i.f. Marseilles, packed; Borjas extra, from f.190 to f.200 (5*s.* 7*d.* to 6*s.* 8*d.* per gal.) c.i.f. Marseilles, packed; Malaga Lampant qualities for industrial purposes, from f.120 to f.125 (4*s.* 11*d.* to 4*s.* 1*d.* per gal.) c.i.f. Malaga, packed. Business in Italian olive oils is practically at a standstill, and quotations do not vary from those given in our last report. The market in second-rate and inferior edibles and Lampant qualities (for pharmaceutical and industrial purposes) has somewhat eased, although only a small business has been done at the lower rates. The manufacturing in Greece and Turkey having been completed, the available stocks on the market have stimulated offers, but business is nevertheless very slack. The crops in Mitylene, Smyrna, and Ayvali are completed, and the latest figures to hand give the output as follows: Mitylene, 5,000 tons; Smyrna, 5,000 tons; Ayvali, 5,000 tons; Adramyta, 6,000 tons—in all about 22,000 tons, which corresponds with the total given in our last report (see *Ch. D.*, February 18, p. 261), and shows that the crop in these districts has been very good. Although offers in the market are plentiful, business in Lampant and surfine (second-class) edibles is very slack, and prices are about the same as given in our last report. Levant Lampant oils are quoted f.120 to f.125 (3*s.* 11*d.* to 4*s.* 1*d.* per gal.) c.i.f. Marseilles, packed, at low-graded edibles at f.150 to f.160 (4*s.* 11*d.* to 5*s.* 3*d.* per gal.), same conditions. It is generally thought that business will not resume its normal course unless prices have been reduced. The market in Algerian and Tunisian oils is practically unchanged. The stocks in Algerian qualities are very small, and producers try to maintain prices at f.170 to f.180 (5*s.* 7*d.* to 5*s.* 11*d.* per gal.) for surfine edibles, and at f.120 (3*s.* 11*d.* per gal.) for Lampant qualities c.i.f. Marseilles, packed. In the market of the city of Tunis business is at a standstill, which may be judged by the fact that shipments to

Marseilles in February did not amount to 15 tons. The markets at Sfax, Sousse, and Monastir show the same signs of stagnation. Producers maintain prices, and on this account business is practically *nil*. Good surfine edibles range from f.170 to f.180 (5*s.* 7*d.* to 5*s.* 11*d.* per gal.), and Lampant qualities at f.130 to f.135 (4*s.* 3*d.* to 4*s.* 5*d.* per gal.) c.i.f. Marseilles, unpacked. The general feeling in Marseilles is as follows: First-choice edibles might keep firm at present prices, as the stocks of that particular quality are very small. Second-class edibles and Lampant qualities, however, are expected to ease, as, although the stocks are small, they are far more considerable than those of first-choice edibles, and as there is no sale at present, prices are expected to yield. As information, we mention the fact that the French Admiralty has invited tenders for the supply of lubricating olive oils. All results are not known yet, but the few orders so far placed went to Levant importers. The British Admiralty, we hear, has not contracted yet, and appears to be waiting events.

Reports from Alcaniz (Spain) state that since the beginning of the campaign prices have undergone little change. As a fact, the market has remained practically nominal, business having been at a standstill amid the present crisis. Manufacturers and dealers have had to pay high prices for the fruit, and are now unwilling to part with their oil at less than 28 pesetas per 15 kilos., on which basis there is even no margin of profit left to them. The small quantities of fine oil which have been manufactured have been put into store to be held for higher prices. Should the next crop turn out a liberal one, and prices decline, holders, of course, will suffer a considerable loss. Sulphurated qualities are selling at 82 pesetas per 100 kilos. Very few sales are now recorded. Ordinary oil is worth 19 to 20 pesetas per 15 kilos., while oil extracted by the sulphur-process is quoted up to 90 pesetas per 100 kilos.

### Manchester Chemical-market.

*March 21.*

Demand for heavy chemicals for home requirements is well up to the average, but on export account there is perhaps a shade easier feeling. Bleaching-powder is in better supply, and deliveries on contracts are now readily effected. Caustic soda and soda ash steady, but crystals are rather quiet. A small business is being transacted in pot and pearl ashes. Sulphur is very firm, flowers offering at 8*l.* 5*s.* per ton in 2-cwt. bags; roll, 16*l.* 10*s.* in 3-cwt. barrels; roek, 5*l.* 5*s.*; and recovered, 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton, all free on rails, makers' works. Carbonate of potash is well maintained, and stocks are small. German is 16*l.* 10*s.* to 17*l.* f.o.b.; Russian, 16*l.* 10*s.* to 17*l.* net, Manchester. Sulphate of copper is fairly active, especially for shipment; home inquiry is also maintained, with prices still ruling in sellers' favour. In coal-tar products, makers of sulphate of ammonia are still busy, and demand is also good at 14*l.* to 14*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* per ton delivered Manchester. Carbolic acid and benzols are quiet. Greases easier; brown bone, 29*s.* 6*d.* to 29*s.* 9*d.*; white bone, 32*s.* to 32*s.* 6*d.*; marrowfat, 32*s.* 6*d.* to 33*s.*, at makers' works or port; brown and white skin not offering. Castor oil is firmer, although spot demand is not brisk; prices are likely to be fully maintained, if not increased, during the next few months. English first-pressing prompt, 31*l.* to 35*l.*; April, 30*l.* to 30*l.* 10*s.* f.o.r. Hull; French first pressing, 27*l.* 5*s.*; seconds, 30*l.* 15*s.* f.o.b. Marseilles, barrels included. Farinas have not altered appreciably here, but large quantities have been sold back to the manufacturers in Germany, while France is buying in Holland. Prices look like going higher. American cotton-seed soap, 65 to 68 per cent., No. 1 pale, due, 16*s.* 9*d.* c.i.f. Liverpool. Italian green olive-oil soap is reported in inadequate supply, and is quoted 25*l.* net ex-store for 60 to 62 per cent.

### Heavy Chemicals.

Trade in the heavy-chemical market continues brisk, and more is being done on export account. There is also more activity as regards forward requirements. The tone of values is good and fluctuations are comparatively nominal.

**ALKALI PRODUCE.**—The demand here is well up to normal proportions. Bleaching-powder is now in better supply, but the demand has not dropped below a very fair average. Caustic soda, especially on export account, is in better request. Other main products, as ammonia alkali, soda crystals, and saltcake, etc., are in fair inquiry and steady at late rates.

**SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.**—Business in this market is a little quieter, but late figures have been fully maintained, and in some quarters slight advances are asked. Present nearest figures: Beckton, 25 per cent. ammonia, guaranteed, April-June, 14*l.*; London terms, prompt, 13*l.* 15*s.* to 13*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; Leith, March-April, 14*l.* 10*s.* to 14*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; Liverpool, 14*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; and Hull, 14*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

## FESTIVITIES.

### A Boots' Concert.

AN interesting concert took place on March 15 at the Blind Institute, Borough Road, London, S.E., in connection with the London warehouse staff of Boots, Ltd. The warehouse manager, Mr. P. Sparks, who presided over an attendance of about 200, fittingly acknowledged the pleasant relations existing between the entire staff. The excellent programme was almost entirely provided by members of the staff.

### Smoking-concert.

THE annual smoking-concert of the Midland Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham, on March 15. The President (Mr. Edward Corfield) occupied the chair, and there were about forty members present, including Messrs. J. A. Radford, H. M. Traumer, Councillor Jeffrey Poole, H. Buckingham, A. W. Gerrard, and C. Thompson. The musical programme was much enjoyed. Messrs. Corfield, White, Wilson, Collins, and others all helping in this direction. A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman and the singers.

### Eastbourne Dinner.

THE annual dinner of the Eastbourne Pharmacists' Association took place at the Queen's Hotel on March 1. Mr. J. Forbes (President) occupied the chair, and among those also present were Dr. W. G. Willoughby (medical officer of health), Mr. Edmund White, B.Sc., Mr. D. Marchant (Vice-President), Mr. C. H. Temple (Hon. Treasurer), Mr. A. Moss (Hon. Secretary), Mr. G. A. Harmer, Mr. J. Senior, Mr. A. Mills, Mr. W. F. Mosley, Mr. F. B. Fletcher, Mr. H. C. Browne, Mr. W. Price, Mr. J. Routley, Mr. Routley, jun., Mr. Branson, Mr. J. W. Woolnough, Mr. G. Hudson, Mr. C. F. Bauernmeister, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Long, Mr. V. A. Wormald, and Mr. G. Gasson. Mr. White replied to the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society," and, referring to the proposed curriculum, said he did not agree that the expenses would be greater, and, as for the objection that the examination would be more strenuous, it is in the interests of the profession that admission thereto shall not be made too easy. By raising the standard of efficiency students will have a higher status, and he looked forward to seeing them working in University centres side by side with medical students. Mr. Woolnough proposed the toast of "The Eastbourne Pharmacists' Association," to which Mr. Senior replied. Other toasts were "Our Guests" and "The President."

### A Dublin Dinner.

THE annual dinner of the Irish Chemists' Assistants' Association was held at the Central Hotel, Dublin, on St. Patrick's night (March 17), Sir Thomas Robinson, J.P., Ph.C., in the chair. He was supported by Mr. T. White, Alderman Dr. McWalter, Mr. M. O'Donnell, Mr. H. Conyngham, Mr. Kelly, B.L., Mr. Burns, Mr. W. L. Young, and others. Sir Thomas Robinson, proposing the toast of "The Association," recalled the condition of affairs thirty years ago, when apprentices worked from 8 A.M. to 10 P.M., until 11 P.M. on Saturdays, and also had half-a-day's duty on Sunday. When recreation was asked for they were told they could get it on the premises. Times have changed for the better since then, but there is still room for legislation on the subject of assistants' hours. Sir Thomas recalled the old pharmacists' toast, which he had not heard for many years. Mr. Henry Conyngham gave the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society and Kindred Associations," to which Dr. McWalter replied. He said he did not know exactly in what capacity he was expected to reply to the toast, whether as a representative of the Apothecaries' Hall, the British Pharmaceutical Conference, the Dublin Retail Drug Trade Society, or the British Medical Association. It is a large order to answer for all of them. Dr. McWalter then referred to the matter of reciprocity between Great Britain and Ireland, and said that the Irish qualification ought to be recognised in England, even though the British diploma did not hold good in Ireland. He saw no good reason for making a distinction between the treatment of Irish doctors and pharmacists. It seemed anomalous that he (the speaker) as an Irish medical man could sell poisons in England, but could not do so if he only held the Irish Pharmaceutical qualification. In regard to the recognition of the Pharmaceutical Preliminary by the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland, he said that result would not unlikely be attained by "pegging" away at the matter, and it was not out of the range of possibility that with concerted action the night lectures in medicine would be revived. Other toasts were "Our Guests" and "Our Chairman." A good musical programme was rendered during the evening, with Mr. W. J. Stewart Weir as accompanist.



### Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the business are replied to in these columns if they are considered to be of general interest.

Letters submitted for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in "The Chemist and Druggist" does not imply Editorial agreement with the opinions expressed.

### Concentrated v. Fresh Infusions.

SIR,—It rather surprises me that "Xrayser II." should lend the weight of his influence in favour of the use of concentrated infusions, and argue that because the therapeutic value (problematical) is equal to that of the fresh, therefore their use is justified. He says that doctors expect the concentrated to be used. Well, I have very occasionally seen the concentrated ordered in a prescription, and never in my life heard of medical men complaining because their other prescriptions were dispensed with fresh infusions; but, on the other hand, have known complaints because concentrated were used when not indicated. When in business, doctors have sent patients from long distances to my pharmacy simply because they were certain of fresh infusions. The argument that in poor districts and one-man-businesses time does not permit, is a weak one. As a rule in such places prescriptions are not so numerous that to prepare any infusions necessary can take much time daily. Let us be frank, and admit that as when concentrated waters are used, the result is not the same as when either class of galenicals is made by the pharmacopoeial process. In hospital practice I have made both series of concentrated preparations in large quantities and from various formulæ, and also compared the products of many manufacturers, with the result that more than ever I am in favour of B.P. fresh infusions and distilled waters. To those whose experience has taught them how frequently in some countries tisanes have to be made in the course of a day's work, the complaint of the British chemist of the extra trouble necessary in making a few infusions daily is indeed amusing and pathetic.

Yours, etc.,

Crosby, March 21. HENRY B. MORGAN, Ph.Ch.

### How the Money Goes at Bloomsbury.

SIR,—I have been waiting for some time to see if an able pen than mine would take in hand to criticise the last published financial statement of the Pharmaceutical Society for 1910. To me it is an amazing and instructive document. With your permission I should like to recast a few of the items in order to bring out more clearly the "business" of the Society. The wage bill is enormous. Picking over the expenditure column, I get a list as follows:—

Wages.	
House servants	£285 6 0
Librarian	300 0 0
Museum Curator	400 0 0
N. B. Secretary and clerks	491 12 0
Secretary and Registrar	600 0 0
Clerks	1,343 13 0
Professors' stipends and fees (share)	1,238 6 0
Lecturer, assistant do., demonstrator, and porters	760 19 6
Chartered accountants	78 15 0
	£5,498 11 6

The total income comes to 16,806l. 5s., and dividing this up by the sum given above I find the wages bill is eq to 33½ per cent. of the entire revenue. This seems to most extravagant business. Note the item for "clerk alone, and mark the bill for general postage amounts 203l. 9s., including, I expect, that incurred by all the office as well. I cannot conceive of any business firm in country working on this scale. The Librarian works own little postage account—carriage of books and pare



7. 13s. 4d. When I think I have been over eighteen years connected with the Society and as yet have not seen a catalogue of the Library, and also how many other provincials are similarly placed, I can understand this modest bill. Still, the Librarian does very well with an income considerably above the average of his employers. The Curator is also a special hobby, and has to be paid for as such. But the office is far too costly. It reminds me of the gentleman in the "Mikado," who advised his friend not to stint himself, as the town would pay for it.

Here is another extract from this precious report :

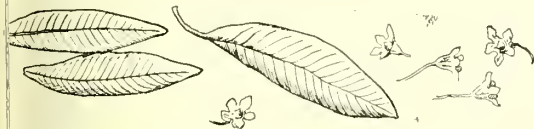
Examination-fees, income	£6,361 8 0
Do., costs—all charges, refreshments, apparatus, travelling, examiners' fees, etc.	2,021 19 4
Gross profit	£4,339 8 8
From gross profit allow the odds, 339l. 8s. 8d., for share of stages and schedule costs—which really is an advertising cost—and there is still left a net profit of 4,000l. Against this place the pet fad—	
The Society's School and Laboratory, total costs—salaries, printing, apparatus, medals, everything but rent and light	£2,616 11 8
Receipts—school-fees	1,619 12 6
Loss	£996 12 2

one might go on and make remarks upon the Society's methods generally, but I will content myself with the above tracts presented for the thoughtful opinion of the rank-and-file. Also let them note finally that all that can be said to outsiders for their benefit is noted under "Local organisation": Parliamentary expenses, meetings, etc., 9l. 5s.—pretty much like the proportion the poor heathen receives out of the foreign missions fund. Is it not time the Council shook off some of the official incubus and did little more for the benefit of those Associations who are really the supporters of the craft, and but for whom the present Society would be a poor affair?—Yours,  
Ibroy, Govan, March 17. ARTHUR MCKELLAR.

#### Backhousia Citriodora and its Oil.

SIR,—A statement which appeared in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of January 7, index folio 20, to the effect that the low price of citral is due to its manufacture from oil of *Backhousia citriodora* was very properly negated by the commentator. A few remarks on this plant may not be out of place.

*Backhousia citriodora*, commonly called the verbena-tree or the scrub-fellers and timber-getters, owing to the odour of the leaves, is the tallest tree of the Queensland bush. It reaches the height of over 100 ft. in favourable districts. The timber is called satinwood from its texture, and is very excellent for cabinet-work. It grows on the local range of hills and on its spurs, in the district lying between Caboolture, about thirty miles north of Brisbane, and Gympie, about seventy-six miles still further north.



LEAVES AND FLOWERS OF BACKHOUSIA CITRIODORA.

It flourishes in rich soils heavy with vegetable humus, and requires a high rainfall to obtain perfection of growth. It appears to grow on the eastern slopes only of the hills, at least it is not known to grow on the western slopes. Eumundi has been the centre of the distillation of the oil for several years. Owing to the clearing of the scrub in which the tree grows, it has become very scarce in that district. Attempts have been made to propagate the plant from seed without success, for although it does exceedingly well in its natural surroundings of thick scrub, it does not succeed in the open. The leaves are from 2 to 3 inches long, and from half to three-quarters of an inch in breadth. The flower is small, and of the usual myrtaceous character, and the fruit is a small inferior capsule. The average yield of leaves of each tree from which the

oil is distilled is about 2 cwt., and the yield of oil is approximately 1 per cent. The oil was distilled for many years by Mr. T. Ingham, of Brisbane, Eumundi, etc., the well-known distiller of citron-scented eucalyptus oil, until about two years ago, when the supply of leaves became too scarce to continue the operation. Mr. Ingham has been the only distiller of this oil for many years. The oil is now practically unobtainable, but an effort is being made to secure a fresh supply from another part of the district.

Although Backhousia oil contains as much as 96 per cent. or more of citral it is no longer a source of this compound. From ten to fifteen years ago quite a number of aborigines were employed in collecting the leaves of this tree. As the rich scrub country has been opened to settlers the tree has gradually disappeared, and is doomed to extinction unless it is conserved by the Government. At the moment there is unfortunately no prospect of this.

Yours faithfully,

Brisbane, Queensland.

R. C. COWLEY.

#### A Business Curriculum.

SIR,—I am anxious to endorse the letter of "W. J. D." in your last issue re "Business Reform for the Pharmacist." I have had a varied experience of the business methods of pharmacists in England and also in Ireland, and I find they are far behind the times, their systems of bookkeeping, stockkeeping, and advertising lack the "grit" of the successful man of the world. I am prepared to heartily co-operate with any scheme or training for the betterment of those connected with the drug-trade. We want to be trained "business men," not "crammed full of such rubbish as the Pharmaceutical Society examine us in." I suggest that those who agree with a "business course" for chemists send their names to the Editor C. & D.

Yours truly,

PERPLEXED. (240/55.)

#### Competition by Doctors.

SIR,—Can anything be done to hinder the sale of sundries by medical men to their patients? The cause of my inquiry is a conversation held with a dispenser for a local firm of medical men. Seeing some brushes in my shop this person said, "Oh, you sell your throat-brushes at 4d., do you? We only get 3d. for ours." I remarked, "But you do not sell brushes, do you?" The reply was, "Yes, we sell everything—throat-brushes, eye-baths, eye-shades, etc.—there is no chance for you. I think Mr. Z." (another local chemist near to their surgery) "has got sick of it long ago." One of the partners I have been recommending to all inquirers, and have sent him several good patients; now I find I have been cutting my own throat. His wife walked up to my counter with a C.S.S.A. list to show that I was charging 2d. more on a 3s. "patent" than the Stores. I am told that the British Medical Council object to this sort of thing, and that a letter to this body would cause a warning to be sent to these medicos; is this correct?

Yours truly,

SCOPARIUS. (232/23.)

[Neither the General Medical Council nor the British Medical Association objects to medical practitioners selling drugs or druggists' sundries. The General Medical Council passed a resolution some years ago in regard to doctors who keep open shops to the effect that if it were found that such shops were conducted contrary to the Pharmacy Act, 1868, the doctors as owners might be guilty of infamous conduct in a professional respect. That was in regard to the sale of poisons. There is nothing in the Medical Acts or any other statute to prevent doctors selling druggists' sundries. "Scoparius" and other chemists should not send patients to doctors who compete with them in this way.—EDITOR C. & D.]

#### Legal Queries.

Consult the Legal Advice Section of "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1911, p. 435, before writing about your difficulty.

H. G. C. (238/41).—The legal information given in the C. & D. Diary covers the questions that you put to us.

Y. M. C. (231/24).—The proposed arrangement should be the subject of a proper legal agreement, which should be drafted by a solicitor. You should consult a local one, and not attempt to draft the agreement yourself.

*F. J.* (226/5).—Your use of the word "specialities" on your bill-head is exactly the style of thing that the Revenue authorities have held to make everything mentioned underneath as being liable to medicine-stamp duty. When you are having the headings reprinted you should alter the line.

*Hypnal* (240/59).—(1) Whether or not "Sam Bow" would be an infringement of "Zambuk" would depend upon what you were selling and how you pack it. If an ointment, get as far away from Zambuk as you can. "Patching ointment" was suggested by a London magistrate last week. (2) None of the things you mention is on the Poisons Schedule.

*Scotia* (242/67).—The question as to whether or not the fluid will produce the symptoms that you refer to is a matter of evidence, and we regret that we cannot undertake to analyse the fluid for the purpose of contributing to that evidence. The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, treats as accidents certain diseases arising in the course of employment, and it appears from your statements that the injury in the case is due to the evolution of nitrous fumes, which fumes are specifically mentioned in the Act as causing "accidents" within the meaning of the Act.

### Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We do not as a rule repeat information given in this section during the past twelve months. When references are given to past issues, these should be consulted. Back numbers for the past five years can generally be obtained from our office at the published prices. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles.

*J. A. B.* (225/56).—(1) WHITE COMB IN POULTRY.—Dress the comb daily with equal parts of paraffin and sweet oil. Ferri et quin. cit. made into a pill with ext. gentian. should be given daily, and give plenty of green food and a copious supply of fresh gravel and sand. An ointment containing resorcin, as you suggest, may do good, but if the paraffin and oil fails, try hydrarg. oleas 10 per cent. As to the foods being on hand for some time, it is certainly much better to employ fresh food. As this comb-disease is parasitic in origin, it is not at all improbable that the infection may be conveyed by land which has been used as a poultry-run for a long time. (2) UNGUENTUM RESORCINI COMPOSITUM as used for eczema in man is made as follows, the formula being that of the Bournemouth Formulary:

Resorcin	...	...	...	...	℥iv.
Distilled water	...	...	...	...	℥bxx.
Oil of white birch	...	...	...	...	℥lxxx.
Zinc oxide	...	...	...	...	℥iv.
Vaseline	...	...	...	...	℥iv.
Anhydrous lanoline	...	...	...	...	℥iv.
Resin ointment	...	...	...	...	℥viij.

Dissolve the resorcin in the water, and mix with the other ingredients.

*J. W. C.* (234/7).—See reply to other inquirers who want to know how to make dry-powder shampoo.

*Liq. Plumbi* (218/24).—(1) HORSE'S SWOLLEN LEG.—From the symptoms you describe—painful swelling of the leg following the extraction of a rusty nail—there is no doubt that the horse is suffering from blood-poisoning. A free and fairly large opening should be made at the spot where the nail entered, and the foot should then be placed in a pail of warm water containing a fair proportion of Jeyes' fluid or lysol. At the same time the swollen parts of the belly or breast should be bathed—the treatment to occupy at least an hour—three or four times a day. In the intervals between the fomentations rub in or bandage the leg with lotio plumbi et opii or the lotion mentioned in "Veterinary Counter-practice" (p. 42). Another effective and inexpensive lotion is the following:

Potass. carb.	...	...	...	...	℥j.
Tinct. opii	...	...	...	...	℥iij.
Ol. olivæ	...	...	...	...	℥viij.
Aquæ	...	...	...	...	℥viij.

Misce.

Internally quinine boluses should be given; also sodium hyposulphite ℥ij. in the drinking-water. If there is likely to be a permanent thickness, give daily—

Potass. iodidi	...	...	...	...	℥ij.
Ferri sulph.	...	...	...	...	℥ij.

If any difficulty is experienced in getting all the pus out of the foot, poulticing may have to be restored to.

(2) SEVERE STRAINING IN SOWS after pigging is due to the great difficulty experienced in this case. The womb should be washed out by means of a syringe, using an antiseptic.

Give an oleaginous purge, and if the straining continues a full dose of tinct. opii should be administered and repeated until the trouble ceases. It is important to keep the bowels in a loose condition, and in case of falling of the womb surgical interference may be needed.

(3) COW CONSTIPATION.—The ease you describe seems to be one of obstinate constipation, which at all times is difficult to treat, especially shortly after calving. Give the following in one dose:

Cambogiæ	...	...	...	...	3ss.
Aloes	...	...	...	...	℥j.
Sapo. hispan.	...	...	...	...	℥j.
Calomel.	...	...	...	...	℥j.

and within a few hours administer a few pounds of treacle mixed with pulv. zingib. ℥j. It may be necessary to give further aperients, when it should be borne in mind that it is better to give repeated small doses than large and strong doses, as an animal in the condition such as you describe soon loses strength if treated with strong cathartics. Enema of soapy water, glycerin, or oil may be employed, and o account of their lubricating effect are distinctly beneficial.

*A. C. G.* (240/50).—The following is the ENGLISH METHOD OF TRIPE DRESSING: Take three buckets of boiling water and add a little soda (sodium carbonate) and one pail of cold water in a tub. Throw the tripe into this and stir with a stick until the dirt all comes off. Take the tripe out of the tub, hang it on a hook, and scrape with a very blunt knife until it is quite clean. Rinse the tripe now well in fresh cold water, then throw it into a copper with about 5 gals. of water. Add 2 oz. of alum to the water and boil until the tripe becomes quite tender. The alum is used as a bleaching-agent. Remove the tripe now from the copper, and place in a running stream, if possible, of fresh, cold water. If that is not possible, it must be put into a large quantity of water and frequently stirred round in it. When it is quite cold take it out and remove the thin inside skin, and also trim it. Now throw it into a bath of cold water to which has been added about 10 per cent. of bisulphite of lime, and remove for sale or use. At night the tripe should be returned to the water-bath, and in summer it should be washed often in this bath to keep it sweet.

*A. R. A.* (242/23).—The writer of the prescription apparently intended to write "Aq. ad ℥j."

*Angus* (200/12).—POWDER FOR FINE DENTAL CASTING-POSES.—Your sample consists of 2 parts of precipitated silica and 1 part of fine dental plaster of paris. The use of ordinary plaster of paris may have been the cause of your failure with various mixtures.

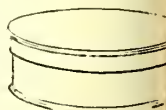
## Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," March 15, 1861

### Origin of the Flat Pill-box.

(From a Paper by Edward Parrish and William C. Baker.)

The mode of dispensing pills has sometimes an importance which is overlooked by pharmacutists. In England practice obtains among those who cater to the taste of the wealthy, of sending out pills in vials, which are regularly made and sold by the dealers in druggists' sundries, of the proper sizes for one, two, or three dozen pills; these have cork stoppers capped with turned tops of satin or box wood, and are certainly well adapted to the purpose, especially where pills are deliquescent or have a special tendency to become dry and hard. The construction of pill-boxes specially engaged our attention of late, from observing rather unsightly, though otherwise superior, description imported from Germany. Improving upon them in style, have adopted the same mode of construction and have produced a very superior pill-box, such as is shown in the drawing. Instead of the top and bottom pieces being, as in common kind, cut out of such size as to fit the cylinder stituting the sides of the box, they are so large as to extend over its edge, on which they are secured by a marginal fancy paper covering the projecting ridge. Every pharmacist of experience must have noticed how often pill-boxes are returned with the top or bottom, or both, loosened and sometimes lost, to the great annoyance of the purchaser, requiring a new box with every renewal of the prescription; this is obviated by the use of the box now described. Its shape is not without advantage, being convenient for the waistcoat pocket, and allowing ample space on the top for labelling, which the somewhat lengthy directions occasionally require.





# Exchange Column—Bargains.

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number.  
No advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

## FOR DISPOSAL.

### APPARATUS.

AW'S 5-gr. pill-machine, with marble slab, cuts 24; perfect condition; 16s. HALFORD, Chemist, Hockley, Birmingham.

### BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

MANUFACTURE OF VINEGAR, etc., by Braunt, published 25s.; "Pharmaceutical Formulas," 98, vol. 2, '04; B.P., '98; "Diseases and Remedies"; Spon's "Workshop Receipts," vol. 3; offers. 5 Frank Street, Pendleton, Manchester.

RIGHT'S 7-guinea lectures, covering S.M.C. and B.O.A. exams.; Thompson's "Optical Tables and Data"; Taylor & Baxter's "Key to Sight-testing"; Glazebrook's "Light and Heat"; first 30s. secures the lot. 1 Part Street, Southport.

### DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

OR disposal. 10-gal. tins (surplus stock) ol. morrhuae, B.P., non-freezing Norwegian, 1-gal. tins 7s. 6d., 2 gal. 14s. GRAHAM, 372 Harrow Road, London, W.

HAT offers?—One Winchester quart each bals. copaibae; lin. acon. meth. B.P., lin. bellad. meth. B.P., liq. copaibae, cubebae, et buchu, dec. sarsae jam. co. conc., tinct. myrrh, B.P., bay rum; 3 W. quarts ol. ricini, E.I. elect. ol. amygd. persic.; 7 lb. pot. permang.; 4 lb. sodii sulph. efferves.; 7 lb. pulv. zingib. jam. opt.; 2 lb. sodii salicylas; all Southall's or Hearn Squire. JUDSON, Market Place, Ripon.

### OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

OPY of £3 3s. optical course for 5s. 6d. "RBEI," 16 Cowesby Street, Princess Road, Manchester.

SCROSCOPE for sale, cheap; fit for medical student; price £5 10s. "S," 46 Guildford Road, South Lambeth Road, S.W.

CROSCOPE with polariser in mahogany case, by Crouch; size 12 by 6. Apply, "OWNER," 119 Mount View Road, Stroud Green, N.

INDSOME traveller's optical test case, complete, with trial frames, etc.; cost about £14; cash £8; a bargain. TOTILE, Chemist, Liscaud.

ARTER-PLATE regular Sandersen Aldis Series II. 6.8 lens, with Aldis Duo combination, tripod, 3 D.D. slides, leather case; perfect condition; cost £10 10s.; what offers? EVANS, Chemist, Ramsgate.

IAL Case: mahogany and brass; perfect condition; spheres to 20 D., cyls. to 6D, prisms to 12D; 27 discs; three-cell trial frame; by Hawes, London; original cost £14 14s.; accept £5; approval willingly. Body, Chemist, Westcliff-on-Sea.

### PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

KONOOG, 14s.; Curc-I-Can, 3 ls. 1½d., 2s. 2d., 3 2s. 9d., 5s. 9d.; Schiffmann's asthma-cure, 2 2s., 2s. 9d.; Chapman's cattle oils, 5 2s. 5s. 6d., 2 2s. 6d., 2s. 9d., 1 5s., 2s. 9d. NOWILL, 106 Stafford Road, Wolverhampton.

### SHOP FITTINGS.

AND finished polished show-case, 8 ft. 7 in. long, height 5 ft. 11 in., 10 in. deep, to be sold cheap. FELLOWS, Jeweller, Walsall.

## SHARES.

SHARES for sale, see p. xlii.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

TYPEWRITER (Yost), only £8 15s.; good as new; approval anywhere. F. E. WAT, Trowbridge, Wilts.

ENTERPRISE drug-mill, No. 2; large mortar and pestle; platinum crucible. MACAULAY, Chemist, Southport.

HARDY ophthalmometer, wired electric light; perfect condition; cost £16; price £10 or nearest offer. CLANDINE, Hereford.

SET of packing moulds and funnels; quantity plain cartons; sample free; outside showcase, suit dentist; vacuum hair restorer; all bargains. HICKMAN, 5 Abbotts Road, Southall.

TWO or three hundred platinum pin teeth, sets and odds, 25s. hundred; also "Household Physician," complete, by McGregor Robertson, almost new, 15s. 227/34, Office of this Paper.

FOR sale, mixer for baking-powder, capacity 1 cwt., maker Parnall, Bristol, condition perfect, price £5 10s.; 2 copper boiling-pans, 20s. each; 20 good stock tin cases, 2s. each; sample sent. 231/20, Office of this Paper.

OVERSTOCKED.—4 lb. ext. conii, 1s. 2d. lb.; 4 oz. ext. colchici, 4d. oz.; 8 oz. ext. hellibor. nig., 4s. lb.; 8 oz. pepsin, B.P., scale, 1s. oz.; 4 oz. chrysarobinum, 5d. oz.; 1 lb. terpene hydrat., 2s. lb.; 28 lb. cold cream (fine), 8d. lb.; 28 lb. skin cream, lanoline basis, 5d. lb.; 6 doz. 4-oz. perfumed benzine, 2s. doz.; carriage paid. CONGDON & Co., Ltd., Chemists, 269 West End Lane, London, N.W.

## WANTED.

NATIONAL cash register or O'Brien till, with exhibitor. H. LEGGOTT, Chemist, Beverley Road, Hull.

KODAK ¼-plate folding or similar. 227/40, Office of this Paper.

MICROSCOPE wanted. Give full particulars, CROFT, 79 High Street, Broseley, Salop.

MR. TUPHOLME will be pleased to hear from "H. W.," probably to material advantage.

EMPIRE vibrator, in good condition. State particulars and lowest price to 227/28, Office of this Paper.

VEEDEE vibrators, new and in good condition. State price, GALLEY, 54 Coudon Road, Shelton, Stoke-on-Trent.

CHEMICALS, reagent bottles, apparatus, platinum, crucible, evaporating dish, foil, wire. 1 Part Street, Southport.

SOUTHALL'S "Materia Medica," B.P., and Ince's "Latin Grammar"; singly or together. Apply, 227/52, Office of this Paper.

SECOND-HAND power mortar and ointment-mill, in good condition. State make, price expected, and in what condition. Apply, 227/32, Office of this Paper.

LABORATORY fittings, bottles, or typewriter, etc., in exchange for printing press (handbill size), type, accessories, cost £11; also rotary duplicator, cost £3 16s. HIGHWATER, Hop Exchange, Southwark.

SHOP Fittings. — Wanted, immediately, second-hand dispensing-screen, counter, wall-fixtures, drug-drawers, shop bottles, and other essentials. Full particulars and measurements to HORTON, Chemist, Chichester.

OPTICAL books; Minor, Major Chemists' books; send prepaid for valuation; cash oers per return. GOWER, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.

We desire particularly to draw the attention of Colonial and Foreign Subscribers to the fact that in cases where they require partners, agents, or assistants, or wish to sell their businesses, an advertisement in this Supplement, placed in every copy of "The Chemist and Druggist," should be the readiest means of helping them to attain their object. The tariff for such announcements is given under the appropriate headings in the Supplement. Instructions and particulars can be sent to us direct or through the advertisers' correspondents in this country.



## COMING EVENTS.

This section of the "C. & D." is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events which are sent to the Editor by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

### Monday, March 27.

*Royal Society of Arts*, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C., at 8 P.M. Professor J. A. Fleming on "Applications of Electric Heating." (Cantor Lecture IV.)

*National Union of Assistant Pharmacists, Birmingham Branch*, Benson's Restaurant, Lower Temple Street, at 9 P.M. Discussion concerning annual general meeting.

### Tuesday, March 28.

*National Union of Assistant Pharmacists, Sheffield Branch*, Temperance Hall, Townhead Street, at 9 P.M. Discussion concerning annual general meeting.

### Wednesday, March 29.

*Croydon Pharmacists' Association*, Social Hall, West Croydon, at 7.30 P.M. Whist-drive. Tickets (2s. 6d.; double, 4s. 6d.) from the Hon. Secretaries, Mr. S. A. Noble, Seisdon Road, South Croydon, and Mr. C. Dickinson, 119 South End, Croydon.

*Public Pharmacists' and Dispensers' Association*, St. Bride Institute, Bride Lane, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., at 8 P.M. Lantern-lecture by Mr. W. L. Howie on "Old Bavarian Cities, including a Visit to Ober-Ammergau."

*Bolton Pharmacists' Association*, The Baths, Bridgeman Street, at 7.30 P.M. Whist-drive and dance. Tickets (3s. 6d. each) from Mr. P. Knott (President), 1 Blackburn Road; Mr. C. Holt (Hon. Secretary), 230 Halliwell Road; and members of the committee.

### Thursday, March 30.

*Rotherham, Doncaster, and Barnsley Chemists' Associations*, Royal Hotel, Barnsley, at 7.30 P.M. Combined dinner. Tickets from the Hon. Secretaries of the three Associations.

*Chemists' Assistants' Association*, International Hall, Café Monico, Piccadilly, London, W., at 8 P.M. Annual dinner. Tickets (5s. each) from Mr. F. Naylor (Hon. Secretary), St. Bartholomew's Hospital Dispensary, E.C., and Mr. A. R. Arrowsmith, 4 Stratford Place, Oxford Street, W.

*Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians*, Restaurant Frascati, Oxford Street, London, W., at 8 P.M. Annual dinner. Tickets (5s. each) from Mr. J. Harcombe Cuff (Hon. Secretary), 25 Friern Barnet Road, N.

*Cheltenham Chemists' Association*, Rooms of the Amateur Photographic Society, York House, St. Luke's Road, Bath Road, at 9 P.M. Lantern-lecture by Mr. Waldron Griffiths on "Vegetable Tissues and the Methods of Preparing Them for the Microscope."

*Grimsby Chemists' and Druggists' Association*. Annual dinner.

### Friday, March 31.

*Royal Institution of Great Britain*, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, London, W., at 9 P.M. Professor H. S. Hele-Shaw on "Travelling at High Speeds on the Surface of the Earth and Above It."

*Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association*. Annual supper. Tickets from Mr. A. Blackhurst (Hon. Secretary), 74 Comely Bank Avenue.

**LONDON CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB.**—The second annual dinner will be held at the Villa Villa Restaurant, Gerrard Street, W., on April 4. Tickets (5s. each) from Mr. Gordon Beaton (Hon. Secretary), 14 England Lane, N.W.

**PUBLIC PHARMACISTS' AND DISPENSERS' ASSOCIATION.**—The annual smoking-concert will be held at Stone's Restaurant, Broadway, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C., on April 5. Tickets (1s. each) from Mr. J. H. France, 47 Ouseley Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.

**PLATINUM MINING IN COLOMBIA.**—A law was passed by the National Assembly of Colombia in October providing that platinum mines shall be adjudicated by the nation, and that they may be denounced by anyone on the terms and conditions established by the laws on gold and silver mining. It is also provided that all adjudications in favour of foreigners in the districts of Choco and Darien shall be suspended until the completion of the work of revising the law.

## MEDICAL GLEANINGS.

### Salvarsan in Pernicious Anæmia.

DR. BYROM BRAMWELL, of Edinburgh, contributes to the "British Medical Journal" of March 11, p. 547, notes on two cases of pernicious anæmia which he has treated with Salvarsan by injection of 0.3 gram on three occasions. They benefited decidedly by the treatment.

### Eczema Capitis.

An instructive experience of a bad case of eczema of the scalp in a child of twelve years is recounted by Mr. T. Reuell Atkinson in the "British Medical Journal." After trying several remedies for more than a year without effect the following application was made up:

Ol. eucalypti	...	...	...	3j.
Acid. salicylic.	...	...	...	5j.
Ol. olivæ ad	...	...	...	3vj.

This was rubbed into the scalp twice a week, and a cure resulted in about three weeks. Mr. Atkinson attributes the good result to the eucalyptus oil.

### Bromural as an Hypnotic.

THE harmlessness of bromural as an hypnotic is being established in a curious way. We gave a note recently of a case in which 100 grains was taken with suicidal intent, but turned out to be harmless. We now note an instance in the "Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift" where a would-be suicide took thirty 5-grain tablets. The woman slept for thirty-six hours, and on waking the clearness of the intellect was manifest by the manner in which the details of the attempted suicide were explained. Dr. Müller, who reports the case, comments on the value of an hypnotic which is at the same time harmless in very large doses.

### Aspirin.

DR. CONWAY MORGAN, of Hastings, communicates to the "British Medical Journal" (1911, p. 307) a warning note in regard to "aspirin idiosyncrasy." A lady of sixty took a 5-grain tablet of aspirin for rheumatism, allowing it to dissolve in her mouth and using no liquid to wash it down. The result was that her face swelled enormously and also her tongue and fauces, and the pulse rose to 110. Dr. Morgan says that this appears to be a case of "rare idiosyncrasy to aspirin, a vaso-motor neurosis, allied to angio-neurotic oedema, but without visceral symptoms." [It would be interesting to learn more of cases of this kind. When aspirin is placed dry on the tongue and washed down with water there is a slight feeling of local anæsthesia on the tongue, which we have attributed to nascent salicylic and acetic acids, the aspirin being immediately hydrolysed by moisture, and being ionic the acids are much more active. Some cases of gastric pain are immediately relieved by small doses of aspirin, and we suggest that this relief is due to the nascent aromatic acid.—EDITOR C. & D.]

### Influence of Drugs on the Wassermann Reaction

THE "British Medical Journal" gives a résumé of an interesting series of experiments carried out by Casoni with a view to determining how far the Wassermann reaction is influenced by the presence of certain common drugs. He took sixteen individuals, twelve of whom were definitely non-syphilitic, and four suffering from syphilis, and observed their reaction to the Wassermann test before and after the administration of the following medicaments—namely, iron citrate, sodium arseniate, strychnine, guaiacum, sodium glycerophosphate, and quinine. In the twelve non-syphilitic cases the Wassermann reaction was negative both before and after treatment. In the four syphilitic cases one remained unaffected by treatment, the reaction being positive all the time. Of the remaining three, in one the reaction disappeared completely under arsenic, and in the other two it was much less marked. Quinine abolished entirely in one, while it did not modify it in the other. It was only the quinine and arsenic which modified the reaction, and this not in every case. Iron, strychnine, guaiacol, and glycerophosphate had no effect in the respect.